Bombay Gazette.

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. MONDAY, MAY 4, 1840. **3,155.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail early in May, and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 4th May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "MEDORA," WILLIAM HARRISON, Commander, will sail on the 5th Inst. For Passage apply to HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 4th May 1840.

NOTICE.

WANTED a few good able English Compositors, salaries handsome. Apply to the Printer of this paper.

Gazette Office, 4th May 1840.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the folfowing are the terms on which business will be transacted by the Bank:

Money will be received on Deposit or on current account, without any charge for commission, but no Interest will be allowed on such lodgements.

The Bank will realize dividends and Interests on Government Securities, on account of Constituents free of charge.

The Bank will issue, on application, Post Bills, payable to order, and at, not exceeding 30 day's Sight.

The following are the rates for Loans and Discount:

INTEREST.—	On Loans on Govt. paper...	6 ℘ Ct.
	On Metals.....	6½ ,,
	On other goods.....	7½ ,,
DISCOUNTS.	On Government Bills.....	5 ℘ Ct.
	On Private ditto.....	7½ ,,

The Bank Office is open daily (Sunday and other holy days excepted) from 10 o'clock before noon till 4 o'clock afternoon.

Proposals for Loans and Private Bills presented for Discount must be lodged with the Secretary before 1 o'clock, and not called for until the day following.

Government and Salary Bills may be discounted till 3 o'clock.

Post Bills will be issued till 3 o'clock.

All other business is transacted till 4 o'clock.

By order of the Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st May 1840.

શ્રીમુમબઇનખંદની આબતમા

ખબર દીધાથી આપીચિ કે વેઠલ લખેલી બોટલી પરમાણિ બેંકનો કાંમકાજ ચાલશે

બેંકનો મત્રાંલત દાખલ થયા ચાલુ કુણાબ રાખવા શારૂ કરશી કુદરથાઈ લીધા વાનાંકિ લોકોનાં નાંણાં રાખશે પોતા જેવાં બે લેલાં નાંણાંનું કરજ વેચાજ આપશે નહી

બેંક વાલા બો પોતાનાં લરાકોને દુશા બે સરકારી નોટનાં નાંણાં તથા વેચાજ કરજ લીધાવીનાકિ વશકુલ કરશે

બેંકથી જેદુને અપાવે તે જોગાનાં પોરાટ બીલ બાંગેબાથી અદુડી આપશે પાંણ જેદુનાં મુદત ૩૦ દાદુડાનાં કરનાંને વધતી કરશે નહી

વેઠલ કરેલે વેચાજને ભાવે નાંણાં મેલવાનો તથા દસ્તાવેજે વટાવવાનો ભાવ મુકર કરે બો છે

સરકારી	સરકારી નોટપર સેંકડે ૬ દકાને વેચાજે	
	રાયલીજાતની ધામુપુર સેંકડે ૬ાાટકા લેખે	
	બીજા માલપર સેંકડે ૩ા દકા લેખે	
વટાવ	સરકારી કુંડી અથવા તેવાંજનો વટાવ સેંકડે ટકા ૫ લેખે	
	પરજાડા લોકોની કુંનડી અથવા તે વાંજનો વટાવ સેંકડે ટકા ૩ા લેખે	

બેંકની આશીશ સાકિનવાર તથા તેદુવારનાં દાદુડા વગારે કરરોજ શદુવારનાં દસ વાગેથી તે પાછલા પોરનાં ચાર વાગા સુધી ઉઘાડી રેદુશે

નાંણાં કરજાવા વીશે તથા પરજાડા માણિ બોની બીડી વટાવાની કિ તે બાંગાણિ કિ વાગા બાગામય સેકરેટેરી બાગાલ બોબ લની અને બીજો દાદુડો થાકિયા વીનાકિ તે દુનો જવાબ બાંગા બો નહી

શરકારપરજી બીડી તથા મુશારાની બીડી નરંણ વાગા સુધી લેબે

પોશટબીલ નરંણ વાગા સુધી બાપશે કિ વીશટબીલ બીજું શવલું કાંગ બાર વાગા સુધી ચાલશે

ડાકિકટરોના કેદ્રંમથી

કમલીજ કમલીજ કેમારગીલ

બાકટીગા સેકરેટેરી તથા ટરેજરમાર

મુમબઇજી તારીખ ૪ થી મેકિ ૧૮૪૦

BANK OF BOMBAY.

IT having been brought to the knowledge of the Directors, that parties having accounts with the Bank, have so far altered the established form of Checque as to make it payable to *order* instead of to *Bearer*, thereby altering also the Character of the Draft, and entailing additional responsibility on the Bank, in respect to the authenticity of the signatures of Endorsers.—Notice is hereby given that all Checques passed on the Bank after this date, must be drawn conformably with the printed form furnished to Constituents, and made payable to Individuals and Firms, or *Bearer, and not to order*, otherwise they will not be paid.

By order of the Directors,
W. W. GARGILL,
Actg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd April 1840.

જાહેર ખબર

બેંકનાં ડાકિરેકટર લોકોને જેવી ખબર મલી છેદ્રે જેમાણી બોને બેંક વાંગાને કુશાબ છે તે લોકોકિ બેંકની બીડીનાં ફેડવેલા લખત બો ટિલું બધું ફેરપાર કરેછે કે તે બીડી લાવનારની જગોકિ જેદુને જોગા તે બીડીનાં નાંણાં બાપાવે તેદુને બાપવાં ટિલું ફેરપાર કરેછે અને જેવી રીતે કરીને તે બીડીનાં અરથ બો પંણ ફેર કરે બો છે અને બેંકને બાંકે તેદુવી બીજા માણિજોગાની બીડી કરી બાપવાની શકી બો લખવા વીશેની જમાંનત નાખી છે — વાશ્તે બાં લખેબાથી ખબર બાપે બો બો બાવે છે કે બેંક વાલા આજની તે રીખથી જેકાંઇ બીડી પશાર કરે તે બીડી છાપેલા નમુનાં કેજે બેંકનાં લરાકોને બાપે બો બાવશે તે મુજબ બારવી અને તે દુરકમાણિ બો અથવા પેદુડી અથવા તેદુવી બીડી લાવનાર જોગાની બારવી અને બાડર જોગાની બારવી નકી નહીનર તેદુની બીડીનાં નાંણાં બાપે બો બાવશે નકી

ડાકિરેકટરોનાં કેમંથી

કમલીજ કમલીજ કેમારગીલ

બાકટીગા સેકરેટેરી તથા તરેજરમાર

મુમબઇજી તા૦ ૨૪ મી એપિરેલ ૧૮૪૦

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 4th May 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per se.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 4th May 1840.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of ABDOOL RAHIM KHAN..... } *Plaintiff*

vs.

SALAY BIN MOOBARUCK BIN MOORESHEED..... } *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 8th day of May next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by Public Auction at the Stables belonging to ABDOOL RAHIM KHAN, on the Bhendy Bazar Road near Baboola Tank, the undermentioned property of the abovenamed Defendant.

27 Arab Horses in 27 Lots.

TERMS CASH.

G. F. HUGHES,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 30th April 1840.

મુમબઇની જુડીકેટરની કપરીમ કોરટમોથી

પલીશાડ

શરીરનું વેચાંણ

અબદુલ રહીમખાંનની ફરીઆદી મો ફરી ઇશીઆનાં ફોકંમનામાંથી જપત કરેછે તે ફરીઆદી કરનાર

શાલેખીન મુબારક બીન મુરશેદ જવાબ દેનાર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીચિકે તારીખ ૮ મી મેકિ મકીનાંની સને કરવારને દંને પાછલા પોરનાં ૩ વાગતે નીડીબજારનાં રશતાપર બાબુલાનાં તલાવ બાગલ અબદુલ રહીમખાંનનાં તબેલા મો ઉપર લખેલી ફરીઆદીનાં જવાબ દેનારની વેઠલ લખેલી અરબ કેમાંમત જવેર લીલાંક કરીને વેચશે

૨૭ અરબી ઘોડા તેદુનાં ૨૭ લાટ કરીને વેચશે

બોલીકિ — નાંણાં રોકડાં

મુમબઇની શરીફની આફીશ } જી કિ ફીઉજ
તા૦ ૩૦ મી એપિરેલ ૧૮૪૦ } શરીફ

اشتهار

از سوپریم کورت جودي کیثر

سنې

پیلی سید

فروخش شریف

دربابت مقدمه محمد عبد الرحیم خان مدعي

موافق حکم نامه فري نسیس قبض نموده شد

مدعا علیه صالح بن مبارک بن مرشد

ازین جا خبر داده مي شود که بتاریخ ۸ هشتم ماه مي بروز آدینه بوقت ساعت سه ۳ قریب عصر در بهیندي بازار نز تالاب بابولا در طویله عبد الرحیم خان مطالبه مقدمه اسباب مدعا علیه را موفق تفصیل ذیل ظاهر هراج نموده خواهد فروخت

تفصیل آن

۲۷ بیست وهفت عدد اسپ عربي آنرا بیست وهفت لات یعنے حصه نموده یعنے جدا جدا خواهد فروخت

مگر شرط آن است که روپیه نقد خواهد کرفت

دراقیس شریف معمی

تاریخ ۳۰ اپر ۱۸۴۰

جي پف هیوج

شریف معمی

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission.—A Patent Slate Water Filter, and a Register Stone particularly adapted for the Hills.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT of a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 29th day of February 1840, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court, wherein KHOODABUX MARWAN is complainant and MARTIN WEST is Defendant by Original Bill, and MERWAN KHOODABUX is complainant and SPENCER COMPTON is Defendant by Bill of Revivor, the Creditors of the said JOSEPH ARRATOON the Intestate in the pleadings in the said cause named, are on or before the 30th day of May next to come in before EDWARD DAVIES, Esq. the Master of the said Court at his Chambers in the old Secretariate Premises at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective Debts, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Complainant's Solicitors.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુમબઇની જુડીકેટરની કપરીમ કોરટ મોથી બોદાબખશ મેરવાંનજી ફરીબાદી કરનાર તથા બારટીન વેશટ ફરીબાદીનો જવાબ દેનાર તે ફરીથીનાં ફેરવેલાં બીલ ઉપરથી કિ કજબાની તારીખ ૨૯ મી ફેબ્રુવારી ૧૮૪૦ ને દીને કિ હીકરી થાકછે તાશ તે જોજેપ બારામુન જેદુને કિ કજબા મો વગર વીલે મરણ પાંત્રેલો જગાવેલો છે તેદુનાં બાંગનારા બાકિ ડિવરૂડ ડેવીશ ડબાકોકિ રજિ કોરતનાં બાગાતરને તેદુની બાબીશ જુની શકરટારી વાલા ઘર મો છે તાંદુ તારીખ ૩૦ મી મેબિી બાગાઉ જગાવે તેદુની કુંવર મો પોતાનું દેલું બદુ કરે અને કિ પરમાંણે કીમાતાં યુદ્ધ કરશે તો તેદુવા માણિ બો કિ હીકરીનાં નબાથી બાતલ થાશે

પાટય તથા બેનબરીજ

ફરીબાદી કરનારનાં વકીલ

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.—*Saturday, May 2nd* 1840.

After so long a period of stagnation we are glad to be able to report symptoms of renewed activity in our markets.

This is mainly attributable, no doubt, to the great augmentation of the circulating medium since the Bank was established. Besides its capital of 50 lakhs which then became available, we have to add 4 lakhs more for its notes in circulation; returns from China in Bullion and specie to the extent of 16,33,000; and Government bills on Calcutta for a lakh or two more.

This great addition to our circulating medium has had a very perceptable effect on Government Securities and exchanges,—Transactions in the former have been more numerous at advanced rates, and bills on London are readily negotiable at about a ¼*d* lower, while the discount on Government bills on Fort William has decreased from 2½*d* at 3 per cent to 1½*d* at 2 per cent, notwithstanding the large supply.

Our Markets, both for British Goods and Indian produce, have also felt the beneficial change in an improved demand as well as better prices—In short, we hope and trust that matters having now touched the lowest point, we may look for a steady and progressive improvement.

The following is the result of the Calcutta Opium sale.

	Chests.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Average.*	*Proceeds.*
Behar...	2,500	555	520	539 9 11	13,49,050
Benares..	853	515	493	503 11 11	4,29,695
Do. 1837-38.	1,147	500	475	482 11 7	5,53,685

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If you will have the goodness to recommend the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to reduce the rate of interest, which they charge on the Security of Government paper, from 6 to 4 per cent, I think your recommendation will be attended to, especially if the Directors have no other object in view than the good of the Bank, but should they prove obstinate, they may find themselves opposed by that, which I should be very glad to see established.

A JOINT STOCK BANK.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 29th.—Capt. E. Hallan, 10th Regt., from England.

May 1st. Lieut. and Adjt. G. D'Aug, H. M. 94th Regt., from Cannanore.

do. do. Asst. Surgeon P. Cannan, from Affghanistan.

do. do. Ensign Dunsterville, 19th Regt., from Carranja.

do. do. Lieut. H. P. Hill, Infy., from Cochin.

do. do. Lieut. W. H. Welch, 20th M. N. I., from Sea.

May 2d.— Cadet John Field, Infy. / Do. C. D. Ducat, do. / Do. C. Cammeline, do. / Do. J. C. Coby, do. / Do. J. C. Moor, do. / Do. G. O. Geach, do. / Ensign T. M. Farmer, H. M. 41st Regt. / Surgeon J. Butchart, M. D. / Asst. Surgn. R. Hockin / Cadet Edwd. Thompson — from England.

DEPARTURES.

April 30th. — Colonel Sandwith, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry. / Lieut. Moore, Madras H. Artillery. / Lieut. Mauleverer, H. M. 17th Regt. / Lieut. W. F. Hay, 3rd Lt. Cavalry, / Capt. W. D. Hamilton, H. M. 13th Lt. Dragoons. / Lieut. C. C. Shutt, do. do. / Lieut. H. H. Kitchener, do. do. / Lieut. J. E. Robertson, H. M. 6th Regt. — to England.

April 30th. — Lieut. Col. Croker, H. M. 17th Regt. / Major Dishon do. / Capt. J. Darley do. / Capt. Blackburne do. / Capt. Nagel, do. / Lt. and Adj. Owen. do. / Lt. Clerke, do. / Lieut. J. F De Tessier, do. / Lieut. Rutledge, do. / Lieut. Cormick, do. / Lieut. Perceval, do. / Lieut. Croker, do. / Ensign McKinstry, do. / Quarter MasterSarson do. / Asst. Surgeon Hunter do. / Do. Thomson, do. — to Poonah.

May 1st.—Ensign C. M. Barrow, 19th Regt., to Poona.

do. do. Lieut. MacLeod, 20th Regt. to Calcutta.

do. do. Ensign J. B. Dunsterville, 2d E. Regt., to Poonah.

do. 2d. Doctor Loinsworth, Dy. Insp. Genl. H. M. Force to Mahabulishwar.

do. do. Asst. Surgeon Carnegie, 14th Regt., to Rajkote.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 30th, Ship Shannon, A. Kellock, Master, from England 25th October and Rio de Janeiro 1st February.

Do. 30th, Barque Maria, J. Sinclair, Master, from Glasgow 20th December.

May 2d, H. C. S. Clive, Lieut. Winn, Commanding, from Karrack 15th April, *Passengers.*—Lieut. Creed, Bombay Artillery, Mrs. Hennell and Caild, 9 Serjeants, 5 Corporals, 1 Drummer, 5 Women, and 5 Children, Bombay Regiment, 12 Boiler Makers from the River Euphrates.

May 2nd, Ship Inglis, T. F. Stead, Master, from London 19th December. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. Muspratt and Child, 1 Female Servant; Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, Capt. Mignan and Family; & 1 FemaleServant; Dr. Hockin andFamily, Miss McDonald, Misses Harper, Miss Jones, Lieut. Hollis, Ensign Farmer, Messrs. Moyle, Field, Ducat, Coby, Commeline, Moor, Thompson, and Geach, Cadets; Messrs. Clark andCarter & 1 Native Servant.

May 3rd, H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut J. Frushard, Commanding, from Karrachee.

Do. do. Sincapore, James Hamilton, Master, from Sincapore 20th March. *Passengers.*—Mr. Daily, 19 Natives and 1 Convict.

SAILED.—April 30th, The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. A. H. Gordon, Comg., to Suez. *Passengers.*—Col. and Mrs. Sandwith, Dr. Driver, Lieut. Moore, Revd. W. F. Humphrey, Capt. J. C. Hawkins, The Hon'ble G. Upton, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Lieut. Mouleverer, Mr. and Mrs. King & 2 Children and 1 European Servant; Lieut. R. A. Joy, Capt. J. W. Hall, Capt. W. D. Hamilton, Lieut. C. C. Shorte, Lieut. W. H. Ketchener, Mr. Bonny, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Raitt, Lieuts. Robertson and Gall, Capt. A. S. Hawkins, Lieut. F. J. Newbold, Mr. J. Thomson, W. S. Grey Esq. Monsr. Desumier, and Mr. Shortt and 2 Native Servants.

Do. 30th, Ship Lady Rowena, W. Ashley, Master to Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	31st May.
Lady East... ..	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...	London ..	
Ganges..... ..	Skinner and Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Berkshire.....	Remington&Co.	London ..	25th April.
Neptune	D&M. Pestonjee	London ..	Dispatch.
Sir W. Wallace.	Skinner & Co .	Singapore.	
Fort William...	J Jeejeebhoy..		
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co..		
Barossa..	Frith and Co..	Singapoor	30th May
The Ceylon Gvt Steamer Seaforth.....	Frith and Co...	Columbo.	uncertain.
Moffatt.... ...	Do.....	London...	30th May.
Regular..	Ritchie Stuart and Co	Liverpool .	dispatch.
Gondolier.....	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..		

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Hugh Lindsay, Semiramis, Berenice, and Cleopatra.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Futtay Rahimon, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Ganges, Colonel Newall, Berkshire, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Neptune, Abbotsford, Dowlutpursad, Futtay Moombarruck, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Wild Irish Girl, Resolution, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, and Sincapore.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Esperanca.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus,

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. Indian Navy	London ..	17th Feb.
Abel Gower..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	26th Dec.
Catherine...	Forbes & Co . ..	London ..	22d Do.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	5th Feb.
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	30th Jan.
Thetis.....	Do. Do.....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	.....	London ..	9th March
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina.... ..	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	5th March.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Competent....	D & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	4th Jan.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
*Tinaw ara. ..	.....	Liverpool	7th Dec.
Barbara.....	B. & A. H.. ..	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	8th Dec.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	31st Jan.
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	28th Jan.
British King..	Skinner & Co.. ..	Clyde.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	30th Jan.
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	
Mary Mitchelson	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.... ..	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies& Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	
Brenda.....	.....	Salem.....	25th Dec.
Calcutta.....	.....	Liverpool.	31st Mar.
Northumberlan	.....	London ..	5th Apr.
Sarah..... ..	.....	London ..	25 Mar.
Tweed	.....	.....	15th Do.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

MAY 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
4th Monday	0 24	0 50
5th Tuesday	1 16	1 36

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MARCH.
" *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 4—Monday —Seringapatam taken, 1799.
5—Tuesday.
6—Wednesday.—St. John Evan: 4ante Port L.
7—Thursday.
8—Friday.—Moon First Quarter.
9—Saturday.
10—Sunday.—3rd Sunday after Easter.

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, May 4, 1840.

THE Shipping report announces the following arrivals since our last; April 30, Barque *Maria*, J. Sinclair, Master, from Glasgow 20th December; Do. *Shannon*, A. Killoch, Master, from England 25th October and Rio de Janeiro 1st February; May 2. Ship *Inglis*, T. F. Stead, Master, from London 19th December and Falmouth 9th January; Do. Hon. Co.'s Sloop of War *Clive*, Lieut. Winn, Commanding, from Karrack 15th April, having touched at Shooga, left at Karrack the H. C. Brig *Tigris*, and at Shooga, the H. C. Sloop of War *Coote*; May 3, H. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Lieut. J. Frushard, Commanding from Karrachee; Do. *Sincapore*, James Hamilton, Master, from Sincapore 20th March, spoke the *Earl of Clare*, off Colombo.

Passengers by the Inglis.—Mr. and Mrs. Muspratt and child; Dr. and Mrs. Butchart; Captain Mignan and family; Dr. Hockin and family; Miss McDonald; Misses Harper; Miss Jones; Lieut. Hollis; Ensign Farmer; Messrs. Moyle, Field, Ducat, Coby, Commeline, Moor, Thompson, Geach Caster and Clark.

By the Clive.—Lieut. Creed, Bombay Artillery; Mrs. Hennell and child; 9 Serjeants, 5 Corporals, 1 Drummer, 5 Women, 5 Children, Bombay Regiment; 12 Boiler makers from the River Euphrates.

By the Sincapore.—Mr. Daily, 19 Natives and 1 Convict.

A correspondent signing himself "JOINT STOCK BANK" desires that the rate of interest which the Bank of Bombay charges on the security of Government Paper, should be reduced from 6 to 4 per cent, and concludes by wishing for the establishment of a JOINT STOCK BANK. We believe that very many of the Mercantile world join with him in such an aspiration, and we are only astonished that some of the leading Capitalists do not step forward, and set it afloat,

If almost every second rate Town in the United Kingdom can support not two, but *three or four Banks*, why should so important a Commercial City as Bombay confine her Banking transactions to *one*. We trust soon to see a move made in the matter, and shall lend it our cordial good wishes and assistance.

WE have been given to understand that Government has addressed a letter to the Chief Magistrate of Police directing that functionary to place himself in correspondence with the Chief Parsee Gentlemen, in order to discover what system of Inquest and Post Mortem, medical examination could be conducted with the least violation of the principles of their religion in cases of sudden death or suspicious circumstances attending it.

The case has been we learn, accordingly submitted to the priests for their opinion on the subject, and we have little doubt that such a conciliatory measure on the part of Government will be met by the enlightened body to which it has been propounded, with liberality and gratitude.

WE have received a letter signed "M. P.," complaining of the conduct of a functionary of Government, who presides over a department of the Public Office, towards his Clerks, Peons, &c. We do not know the merits of the case but decline to publish M. P.'s letter, and to make known at the same time that it is our determination that the pages of the *Gazette* shall never in future be soiled by attacks on private character, to satisfy the dislikes of any party. If M. P., or any one else should have reason to complain on public grounds against any public man and will advance to the attack openly, we shall be happy to be the channel of his or their complaints: but, we cannot admit of inuendoes against parties who are designated by significant enitials by correspondents who sign themselves also with initials, complaining of tyranny and oppression, and other grievances, which if such as are represented by M. P. are open to an appeal to a superior authority which would at once afford them both sympathy and redress.

WE much lament to observe that the sufferings of Mr. GIBBARD whose late dismissal from the service, occupied a painful measure of public attention, seem again likely to be protracted. He has been informed against, a warrant issued, and is now a Prisoner in the Jail of Bombay to take his trial at the next Sessions for murder, in the late unhappy business at Sawunt Warree.

We pity him most sincerely. It is hard to be tried twice for the same offence and we believe unusual. He is already deprived of the means of living: what more remains but that his life should be sacrificed at the altars of Justice? But we fondly anticipate a far different result. That he has acted most culpably no one will attempt to deny, but he is young in the service and possibly received orders which he mis-interpreted, and thought it his duty to observe to the letter. A similar circumstance happened years ago in Guzzerat, but we can draw no lights from that event further than that the Court of Directors on reference to them, ordered the officer to be dismissed the service—but pending a reference home, he paid the debt of nature.——Passive obedience is the *first* duty of an officer and in the heat of action life is taken as a matter of course, but when an enemy lays down his arms, he becomes at once a non-combatant and is subject to civil tribunals alone; and an officer who puts forth his hand to take life at the command of any one, however high in rank and power, when the fight is over and the blood cool, would subject himself to a civil process immediately as has been sufficiently evidenced on this lamentable occasion.

BY the merest good luck in the world, we caught a glimpse of the proceedings of the late meeting of the Justices of the Peace the other day, and are glad to observe that measures are likely to be taken to cleanse and improve the Black Town. We are also most happy to observe that throwing aside all bigotry and party prejudice, the Gentlemen of the Bench have recommended the re-establishment of Lotteries in Bombay, as in Calcutta and Madras, for the improvement of this City and its environs.

We are decidedly partizans of such a measure. The money which now goes to adorn the City of Palaces and the Metropolis of the Mulls, in the shape of Calcutta and Madras Lottery Tickets, would assist our own authorities in making a thousand improvements in our own City. The cant about gambling is all nonsense? What are many of the speculations of the Merchant? why if not gambling, mighty like it? and as for the Stock broker, who is a greater Gamester? Every man has a stake which he plays for, either in ambition, love, gain, or literary renown. As Lottery Tickets must be paid for, no one can gamble on credit, and if the wealthy like to throw away a few rupees in a pursuit which results to the benefit and convenience of the public at large, we do not see why they should be prevented by any very over straitlaced morality and prudery. Besides as the Justices very truly observe the evil (if any) does exist here already in a very great degree, while none of the advantages accrue to this City which would result from the adoption of this measure. Finally we are decidedly of opinion that if Lotteries are not allowed in Bombay, they should be put a stop to in Calcutta and Madras, on the strength of the *last* but somewhat vulgar proverb of "*what is sauce for the Goose, is sauce for the Gander.*"

WE again have to notice our friends the Tindals, Humauls, and Buggy Wallahs, and in fact we feel such a paternal interest in their welfare, that we shall allow none of their *little innocent proceedings* to escape public notice. To begin with the Tindals. A day or two ago a vessel arrived from England, and a gentleman having very urgent business indeed no less than to bring some Ladies on shore, proceeded to the Apollo Bunder and wanted a Bunder Boat. Several *gentlemanlike* Tindals with their arms crossed were there, who condescendingly intimated that for the small sum of 15 *rupees* they would start on the trip—as this is the general price of a Boat to *Mhar* or *Hurnee*, of course their *polite offer* was declined, and the gentleman proceeded to the Custom House Bunder and was there asked 4 *rupees* which was also *only treble the proper fare* but which *au desespoir* he agreed to pay. However the time he had lost in going to the Apollo Bunder &c. lost him also his tide; and after going a short distance he was obliged to return and his business delayed until the afternoon, and the Ladies kept hours on board Ship who were waited for by anxious and expecting friends.

A few Badges on the arm, a licence and scale of fares would save the public much extortion and vexation.

Now for the *poor Ghureeb Humauls*.—A Humaul was we have heard during last week, brought up by one of the European Constables before the Magistrates on the following charge. "It appears that he the said *gentleman* Humaul had been in the service of an officer and had been dismissed. To revenge himself for his discharge he was in the habit of sitting down near his late master's gate, and deterring every Humaul who approached the house by telling *them not to go there, that it was bad service*, no pay *would be given* and *all other little persuasive* arguments of the sort with which *these rascals* are accustomed to revenge themselves on the *Sahib Log*. Fortunately the Constable found him labouring in this vocation and brought him before the Court.

Well, there was no regulation to punish the fellow, and all that could be done was to *take securities* for his good behaviour. As it would have been manifestly absurd to have prosecuted the wretch for defamation of character.

Corollory.—Here again a registry licence and scale of wages are wanted with power to punish summarily! Now then for the Buggy Wallahs.—A few days ago, a gentleman wanted a Buggy for 3 days to take him a certain distance and bring him back. He sent a servant to the Bazaar with 3 rupees in his hand to engage one. For it must be observed that *these august persons* never move without some money first in hand. On coming to the gentleman's house, the driver of the Buggy was asked what he would go for? he said first 25 rupees (now the general price is 5 rupees a day, which is sufficiently extravagant) and on the gentleman objecting, he became *insolent* and said he *would not go for a* 100. The gentleman said very well "Give back the 3 rupees you have received," which *he refused*, and putting his Horse to; attempted to drive off; on this a Peon was put into the Buggy with him with orders to bring back the money, but on his arriving at the Parsee stables in the Bhendy Bazaar Road, he was abused by the elegant tribe of drivers there assembled in solemn conclave, and a resolution like Pistols "*that base is the slave who pays*" was taken. In consequence the man was brought before the Magistrates, but alas no regulations touched him, and he was also made to find securities for good behaviour!!

Now it must be most annoying to the Magistrates to have cases almost daily brought before them, to which they can afford no remedy. The legislation in these matters might be very simple and efficacious as it is only local. We are also afraid that many persons submit to extortion, violence and abuse, from a wish not to give unnecessary trouble. We are informed by a Madras officer that in Madras there are a scale of fees and regulations, that every one knows what is to be paid, and complaints are scarcely ever heard of. Here where there is a population continually shifting and changing, and with a port crowded with Shipping, the officers of which are perforce obliged to resort to hired conveyances, Extortion, cheating, and rascality of every kind can almost be perpetrated with impunity. We shall look forward with hope for an early redress of such grievances, and consider such a measure not one of the least boons of the present government.

WE have extracted a long article from the *Madras United Service Gazette* "ON THE INTERESTS OF THE MADRAS ARMY." In which he compares the scale of Madras and Bengal Staff allowances. He admits that the Bombay Staff as well as that of Fort St. George draw inferior allowances to the Bengalees, although the duties are precisely similar. Why should this be? Are they at greater expence? We should say decidedly not. We are only astonished that both armies have been so quiet under such a disparity. Almost all the arguments used by our Contemporary with regard to the Madras Army are equally applicable to our's. Our Officers however in the cases we are acquainted with, do not lose their Company or Troop allowances when ordered away on duty, but invariably do so when absent on leave or sick. We here also subjoin a list of the difference of Staff allowances between the Qui Hi's and our own Ducks.

	BENGAL. Rs.	MADRAS. Rs.	BOMBAY Rs.
Adjutant General of the Army.....	2250	2000	1660
do. do. Deputy.....	800	599	560
do. do. Assistant..	500	323	323
do. do. Deputy Assistant...	500	235	204
Aid de-Camp to the Governor or Commander-in-Chief.....	234	209	180
Do. to General Officers on the Staff.....	204	179	150
Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery.....	500	320	
Auditor General.....	3483	2916	2500
Do. do. Deputy.....	800	700	600
Assistant do.....	500	350	300
2d Assistant do.....	500	280	
Baggage Master in the			

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Field	456	410	†
Brigade Major in the Field	354	184	191
Commissary General	2250	2189	2000
Do. do. Deputy	1200	1063	800
Do do Asts. 1st Class	1000	709	709
Do do Asts. 2d Class.	700	—	
Do do Deputy Assists. 1st Class	500	356	356
Do do Deputy Assists. 2d Class	400	—	
Do do Sub-Assistant	300	181	181
Division Staff. Assistant Adjt. General	400	323	323
Division Staff. Assistant Qr. Master General	500	323	323
Division Staff. Deputy Assists. Adjt. General	400	203	204
Division Staff. Deputy Assistant Qr. Mr. General 1st Class	500	203	204
Division Staff. Deputy Assistant Qr. Mr. General 2d do.	400		171
Division Staff. Brigade Major	354	203	191
Town Major (at Presidency)	1200	1060	476
Fort Adjutant (at do)	328	310	210
Cantonment or Fort Adjutants	237	100	100
Judge Advocate General	1510	1060	600
Deputy do. do	350	350	250
Military Board Stipendiary Members	2250	2000	†
Secretary to do	1500	1400	†
Deputy Paymasters 1st Class	500	500*	500
Do. do. 2d do.	500	300	300
Do. do. 3d do.	500	200	120
Persian Interpreter at Army Head Quarters	666	410	410
Quarter Master General of the Army	2250	2000	1663
Do. do. Deputy	600	500	560
Do. do. Assistant	500	323	323

* Only one at Belgaum.

We have also to complain that while the Bengal Officer receives 50 rupees for the command of a Company, ours only get 33. We are aware that in 1833, a lithographed Circular propounding certain changes on these points was forwarded to the Heads of Departments, and therein it was set down that the allowance for Companies of Infantry, whether of the Line or Extra Corps, should be advanced to 50 rupees, to commence on the 1st January 1839, and each Officer in Command, or charge, was to draw the abstracts for the pay of his own Company, and thus do away with the Quarter Masters being also Pay Masters. This fit of liberality seems to have evaporated, at least, we have heard no more of it, and we suppose like all incomplete propositions has flown to Milton's Limbo of vanity.

But there are many other subjects of grievance which bear hard upon the poor Subs of the Army, take for example the present arregulation about Full Batta, and the absurd arrangement of 200 Miles from the Presidency being fixed, as the distance at which it is to come into operation. Let us cite one example, Malligaum is by the polymetrical Table 180 Miles from Bombay, consequently 20 miles short of getting full Batta. But the expence of reaching Malligaum is far greater than going either to Vingorla or Cambay, when proceeding to the Southern Mahratta country or Guzzerat, as in one case this distance is all by land, and the other by water, and European supplies are consequently dearer at Malligaum than at any Bombay Stations on either of the other Provinces. Again few persons will be found to assert that Bombay and Poona are cheaper Stations for a Sub, than the others belonging to the Bombay Army. Look at Bombay for instance. A jolly Ensign draws Rs.181-9-7, out of which he pays 5 Rs. to the Military Fund (we will say nothing of his donation &c. there or Commission Fees and Regimental subscriptions &c.) His messing costs him always nearer 40 than 30 Rs. and if even very abstemious, he cannot be allowed less than a rupee a day for Wine, Beer, &c. He must have a Tattoo to ride to those pleasant places, The Castle and Main Guards this with a Gorah Wallah's wages will cost him 15 Rs. Well while he can live in his Tent on the Esplande, he may struggle on, but when the rains come on he has to seek a House and scarcely a Cabin in the woods of Girgaum is to be procured for less than 30 Rs. a month. There are yet his Servants to be provided for and at the lowest they may be computed at 40 Rs. more, thus 160 rupees of his 181 are gone. If he wants a new Coat where is he to get it or where a stock of clothes, no slight consideration when an officer must continually wear his uniform and change his unmentionables at least twice a day. All that is said here of Bombay applies with two fold force to Poonah, and yet at these two extravagant places where full Batta would be a Boon, it is denied. The Staff at the Presidency lately have been allowed an addition of house rent, and if the Staff require it, how much more the Subs of the Army. Bombay and Poonah should be made special exceptions to the general Batta rule, as young men posted to Regiments at those stations on their first arrival, very frequently get into difficulties in haste, which they repent of at leisure at a future period, when lucky enough to be sent 200 miles from St. Thomas's Cathedral.

† We trust some of our Military correspondents will point out any error that may occur in the above Table !—Ed.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

EARL AUCKLAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

It is a laudable feature in the administration of Earl Auckland, that he has ever directed his attention to the judicial branch of the service, while Lord Bentinck and his predecessors have been devoting their energies to the augmentation of the revenues (an object dear to the members of the Leadenhall Court) to the serious detriment of the best interests of the country. Our present ruler has spent not a little of his time to improve the judicial administration of British India, knowing full well that the removal of the evils under which the people groan will be the best means of attaching them to the British rule.

To remove the temptation of "filthy drachmas," and to stimulate the exertions of aspirants for office, he raised the salaries of one-fourth of the best Principal Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, to one-half of their original allowance, an increase which speaks highly for his liberal views. He has also turned his mind to the high and important subject of raising a superior class of persons, to those now usually selected to fill the situation of Native Judges. With this view he has addressed the Presidency Sudder Court detailing his sentiments in a lucid minute. It is not a little gratifying to find the head of the empire, sitting down deliberately to open a lengthened and elaborate essay on a subject which our former rulers (if we may judge from their inactivity in this respect) thought of little value. We shall let our readers have a sight of the opinion entertained by Lord Auckland of the native character, on some future period; in the mean time we beg to draw attention to the purport of the minute alluded to. After descanting on the general ability and shrewdness, on the venality and corruption of the men filling the post of native Judges in the Mofussil, and of the training of candidates by employing them as assistants under the Zillah Judges, the minute treats on the following points, on which the opinion of the Sudder Court was requested :—

"The number and place of examination for diplomas of qualification, on a principle similar to that now followed in the selection of Law officers.

"On the constitution of the examining Committee or Committees.

"On the subject matter of the examination.

"On the means and cost in detail of preparing for general dissemination in the languages of business, sufficient books of instruction, and on the books the best suited for the purpose including, if practicable, a manual of the practice of the Courts.

"On the number of Native Assistant is whom the Sudder Court would suggest for each Zillah Judge's Court, and the manner of employing such Assistants whom they would recommend.

"12 These enquires will, I trust, enable us to produce the materials for the establishment of a permanent system, that some more immediate and limited measure may be of much advantage, I would therefore request the Sudder Court to state at once whether they cannot *now* prepare papers for examination on points of law and practice, such as it may be reasonable to expect the candidates for Moonsiffships should be able, to answer with the existing means of instruction."

After mature consideration and enquiry, the Sudder Court sent suitable replies; and amongst other things they suggested that local committees, composed of certain public officers, be appointed to meet once a year in every Zillah. "The day of meeting to be fixed by themselves, and to be duly announced to the public. Persons desired to be examined to declare their intentions at a previous date. Roll of the duly qualified candidates to be circulated to the District Judges, and none but persons of that class to be eligible to Moonsiffships. Decision of the examining Committee final.

Regarding the subject matter of examination, the Court observe that this examination should be conducted with the utmost regard to economy of time. If the answers required from candidates are to be given in writing, it will be sufficient for each of the members of the Committee to preside alternately with a view to guard against unfair practices: the whole of the replies being read over at a full meeting to enable the Committee to form and pronounce their opinion of the merits of the persons examined; that they are of opinion that replies, whether written or oral, to questions which are known before hand, will prove but imperfect tests in such cases as the foreknowledge of the questions to be proposed leaves room for successful deception being practised on the examiners. They are, therefore, of opinion that the questions which may be prepared for examinations should be considered merely as an indication to candidates of the rest of questions which are actually to be proposed."

On the preparation of Manuals of Law for the use of persons wishing to qualify themselves for the office of Moonsiffs, the Court considered three works to be necessary, 1st, a Manual of Hindoo Law; 2d, a Manual of Mahomedan Law; and 3d, a Manual of the Regulations of Government, and the principles established by the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, whether judicially or otherwise. The works in Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, published by Mr. Macnaghten, were deemed well calculated to answer the purpose. The Manual of the Regulations, they proposed to give the compilation of, to some individual of known attainments on a premium of 5,000 to 10,000 Rs. The work to be on the plan of Blackstone's Commentary. For the rules of practice and forms of the Court, they would have a digest of their own circular orders.

In regard to the employment of qualified candidates, amongst several suggestions, they prominently brought forward that of employing them, as Government advocates as stepping stone to the Moonsiffship, in this respect following the plan of the Queen's Courts in England where judges are selected from their barristers.

The whole subject is now engaging the attention of Lord Auckland and his colleagues in council.—*Comml. Advr., April* 16.

OPIUM SALE.

2 P. M. A sale of Opium is at this moment going on at the Exchange. The prices already bid are :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Benares	495	to 500
Patna	525	to 555

DR. HELFER.

We revert to the notice of poor Dr. Helfer's death, for the purpose of offering some remarks which we trust may be of use. It cannot be too generally known that it is very unsafe to land upon any of the islands, which extend from Cape Negrais to Pulo Nias, and even upon those in the straits of Sunda. At some of them it is in the highest degree dangerous to land, when there is not an open beach and landing place, for the usual mode of attack is by a flight of arrows from the jungle, and it is remarkable that from the Andamans to the Moluccas, and especially wherever the Negro or Papuan race exists this danger is even greater than on the Malay Islands. We believe that these sudden onsets are made not only in consequence of quarrels; or from the desire of plundering the treasures, which the white man's boat always to their eyes contains; but moreover, from a rooted jealousy and mistrust of white men handed down to them from their forefathers, when in 'the good old times' these islands were slave-hunting grounds, and numbers of their inhabitants yearly kidnapped by the Dutch, Portuguese, French and English vessels and sold at the Cape, Java, Bencoolen and even in India. We have heard it said, indeed, that this was one of the causes of the depopulation of the Sunderbunds, though frequent tempests and inundations might also account for this last event. In all cases it should be well borne in mind, that this is a main cause of this people's jealousy, and it is quite probable, that Dr. Helfer's distribution of trinkets and toys was exactly the cause which prompted these savages to attack him, for this was probably the custom of the man-stealers. A vessel driven for want of water to these inhospitable shores should 'take possession' of the watering place, make a line of demarkation and guard it, and only pay for what was taken gradually or when leaving the shores. To begin by distributing gifts is to awaken the natural appetite for plunder in which the savages always indulges, or their jealousy by a conduct similar to that of the old slavers.—*Englishman, April* 20.

PORTUGUESE AT MACAO.

Considerable want of information is betrayed by one of our morning contemporaries, relative to the tenure by which Macao is held by the Portuguese, and as the inferences which it is wished to have drawn from the imperfect relation made can only be repelled by fuller statements, we have gathered together the following facts for the guidance of our readers.

The Portuguese established themselves at Macao very early in the sixteenth century. At first permission was given to them to raise only temporary warehouse, but bribery of the local authorities soon obtained the further permission to erect substantial residences; for money, it has been justly observed, will effect everything in China, and all tribunals and officers are unlocked by its magical influence. This was followed by services so beneficial to the Chinese, by the aid given in destroying the pirates who almost totally interrupted the coasting trade, that the extremity of the peninsular on which Macao now stands was granted to the Portuguese in perpetuity, they paying 500 taëls annually as an acknowledgement that it is held of the Chinese Government. Such acknowledgement, we conceive, to be no more than a copyholder's quit-rent, not at all in erfering with the tenants right to dispose of the land.

At the time they thus granted the land to the Portuguese, the Chinese erected a wall across the isthmus which connects Macao with the mainland; and from the time of the grant until the present time the Portuguese have had their own internal form of Government; administer their own Laws; and have their own troops. Sir G. Staunton gives the following extract from one of the old Chinese Historians, shewing how completely it was then considered *extra* the Chinese authority:

"In the district of *Heang-shan-hien*, and at the distance of about one hundred lee from the city of that name, there is a promontory which runs out into the sea, and is connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus only, as the leaf of the water-lilly is supported by its stalk. The town is built upon this promontory, and is wholly inhabited by strangers, without any Chinese at all amongst them: but at the barrier a custom house is established for the examination of all persons and goods that pass to and fro. The soil produces neither rice, salt, nor vegetables, all which are sent to them from the interior—within the town, a European officer presides, with a rank similar to that of our governors of provinces. All the government edicts and communications are explained to them through the medium of an interpreter. One of their peculiar customs is to salute by taking off the hat. We receive from them in trade articles of ivory, amber, coarse and fine woollen cloths, red wood, sandal wood, pepper and glass."

It is true that as the Portuguese power has declined, the Chinese have congregated to Macao until they more than double the number of the European inhabitants; and a Mandarin has since been introduced, who yearly encroaches upon the Portuguese rights, but it is certain that at first the internal regulation of the settlement was entirely in the hands of our Lusitanian ally, and not a Chinaman resided within their district. Mr. Gutzlaff, says, that the Portuguese have "full tenure of the Island." Mr. Barrow, who wrote in 1804, also speaks, we believe, decisively as to Macao belonging to Portugal in perpetuity, and adds that at the time he wrote, the Chinese would have no objection to see us dispossess the Portuguese whom they despise as well as hate.

A further proof of the original independence of Macao is that the inhabitants having revolted from the mother-country, Portugal, submitted to the spanish monarch Philip II. in the year 1582 "and remained annexed to his dominions until 1641" without any attempt on the part of China to dispute the right of disposal. Being restored to the Portuguese we find that after various vicissitudes of fortune, in which, at one time, the Chinese succeeded in restricting their privileges, and at others the Portuguese exerted themselves "to *extend* a territorial jurisdiction over the Chinese inhabitants;" that unable to effect their purpose; deprived of their Japan trade; and the mother-country gradually declining in power; Macao has gradually become more and more treated by the Government of China as exclusively under its dominion. Yet this has not been done without an admission on the part of the Chinese that they were wronging the Portuguese, for when the latter in 1802, again assisted them against the piratical squadrons on the coast, they received 80,000 taëls, "and a promise to be restored to their ancient privileges," but the latter, says Mr. Gutzlaff, was avoided by "falsehood and evasion," and "the whole ended in smoke."

At one time the Portuguese exerted their superior authority and refused to admit foreigners, though sanctioned by the Celestial Government; and in 1808 they admitted an English garrison though that Government opposed its entrance. It is true that it was soon withdrawn, not because there was any doubt as to the Portuguese right to receive such a force, but because the Chinese stopped our trade at Canton until our troops were re-embarked.—*Courier, April* 19.

EASTER MONDAY.

The *Sporting Almanack* reminds us that this is a jolly day in old England—the day of Greenwich Fair and of the Epping Hunt!—Many are the fat old women we have seen roll down the hill at the first named;—scarcely less rotundiform,—scarcely less rapid in their descent,—than the oranges from baskets upset by them in their career! Many too are the times that we have been on this day to

Sweet, sylvan Epping! where Cockaigne resorts,
For butter, sausages, and rural sports.

Would that we could meet all our readers there at this very instant!—We see the blessed place before us at this moment,—that is "in our mind's eye," ye Calcutta Nimrods. Yes, there is the old "Bold-faced Stag,"—there is its jolly old rubicund landlord—there are the budding hawthorns in the far-seen "Fairmead Bottom"—

Oh! would we were there on our bonny grey,
And in our scarlet coat,
Far from a Bengal sun away,
And its dust from out our throat.

But as that cannot be, let us have the best recompence we can—Let us copy from memory's tablet—some of the deeds of those days when we were among the number of those who moved when "all the chase rode on;" and let us borrow also from the notes of a friend, who knew how to quiz as well as any man who ever loved "a laugh well-timed."

"Never were there such glorious doings before—not even at glorious Epping"—Oh! gentlemen of the Calcutta Hunt! ye who find amusement in the ten-minute spirts of Jackall-worrying, how it would rejoice your hearts to have such a day as the Easter Monday of 1832 was to the Royal Buck-Hounds. Oh! that *was* a day;—the best burst that ever befel your pack at Cox's Bungalow is no more to be compared to it than Vansittart Row with Government Place.

"It was a precious cold morning," said our friend writing to poor, old Villebois,—"cold, dry, and dusty; but nevertheless all the prime spirits of the East were abroad by nine o'clock, all trotting down the road, fair and softly, some on great slapping nine-hand skyscrapers; some on nimble, daisy-cutting nags; some on fine flowing-tailed chargers; some on ponies not a bit bigger than the learned one at Astley's; some in prime job-coaches, worth, at least, two guineas a-day—exclusive of bub and grub for the driver, some in three-bodied non-descripts, "which, in *pint of conweyance nuce*, beat his Majesty's *double-bodied phaeton* all to nothing," as Mr. Grubblethorpe (of Laura Cottage, Mile End New Town) observed:—some in gigs, some in cabs, some in short stages, some in long stages, and some on no stage at all.

"All the *haut ton* of Whitechapel—all the most considerable-est people round about Houndsditch and the Minories—in short, all the belles and beaux within the sound of Bow-bells were there, trotting gently down the road, as aforesaid, smothered in dust, like rabbits in onions, and with a black bleak north-easter smack in their teeth. "All the blue *noses* are over the border!" sung a wicked wag of a toll-taker at the first gate; and i' faith their noses were very blue—blue as a harebell; and in many instances, hung like the harebell on a dewy morning, with a crystal drop, which ever and anon, as the sun broke forth, glittered in his beams, and had a very pretty effect. And then the costume of the company was as pleasingly diversified as their cattle and other conveyances—none of your old-world scarlet-liveries, like a posse of twopenny postmen, but every gentleman arrayed after his own particular taste, in blue, brown, or black—in dress coats, long coats, short coats, frock coats, great coats, and no-coats;—in drab sacks and slippers;—in gray-tights, and black-purled Wellingtons;—in nankeen bomb-balloons;—in city-white cotton-cord unmentionables, with jockey toppers, and in Russian-drill down-belows, as a *memento* of the late Czar. The ladies all wore a *goose-skin* under dress, in compliment to the north-easter of the day; and many of the thinner-clad gentlemen were no doubt provided with the same sort of thing—indeed somebody said goose-skin and blue-noses were all the go.

In this state we reached that far-famed spot, the brow above Fairmead bottom; and by 12 o'clock there could not be less than three thousand of the King's most merry liege-s then and there assembled. It was a beautiful sight, but Mr. Editor—a "real circumstance;"—to see such a multitude of "fair dames in purple and in pall," (never forgetting the *goose-skin*,) reposing in vehicles of all sorts, sizes, and conditions, and trying to keep themselves warm and comfortable with cherry-bounce and biscuits, whilst the seven or eight hundred mounted members of the hunt were winding in and out continually "in restless ecstacy,"—sometimes chatting and laughing with the fair, though blue-nosed biscuit-crackers—sometimes rising in their stirrups to look out for the long-coming cart of the stag; and sometimes taking a little cherry-bounce themselves—"whilst, with off heel assiduously aside," they "provoked the caper which they seemed to hide;" and were rewarded with a "Lal what daring creturs you men are!" Far away around the green-sward was covered with ever-moving crowds on foot, and the pollard oaks which skirt the bottom on either side were filled with men and boys, laughing and singing as though there was no such thing as care in the world. Talk of "distress" and "money panics," and "pecuniary crises," indeed! nobody, looking upon such a scene, could believe there were any such things in existence.

But where the deuce is the stag all this while? One o'clock and no stag, *two* o'clock and no stag!—a circumstance easily accounted for by those who are in the secret, and the secret is this. There are buttocks of boiled beef and great fat hams, and beer and brandy in abundance, at the Roebuck public-house low down in the Forest; and ditto at the Baldfaced Stag, on the top of the hill; and ditto at the Coach, and the Horses, at Woodford Wells; and ditto at the Castle, at Woodford; and ditto at the Eagle, at Snaresbrook; and if the stag were to be brought out before all this beef, beer, bacon, and brandy, were eaten and drank, where would have been the use of cooking and providing so many good things. So they cart the stag from public-house, and show him at three-pence a head to those ladies and gentlemen who never saw such a thing before; and this showing and carting induces a consumption of eatables and drinkables—especially as they have a band of music in every house, playing hungry tunes to help the appetite: and when the eatables and drinkables are pretty well used up, and very well paid for, then they turn out the stag.

And on the day in question precisely at half-past two o'clock, the stag-cart was seen coming over the hill by the Baldfaced Stag, and hundreds upon hundreds of horsemen and gigmen rushed gallantly forward to meet and escort it to the top of Fairmead bottom. And presently it was brought there, amidst such whooping and hallooing, as made all the forest echo again; and would have done Carl Maria Von Weber's heart good to hear—for the Black Huntsmen of Bohemia never kicked up such a row in all his practice. And then, when the cart stopped and was turned tail about, all the horsemen of gallant Cockaigne drew up in long lines on either side, forming an avenue wide enough for the stag to run down, but narrow enough for them to get a cut at him as he passed. And now for a moment, all was deep, silent breathless anxiety; and the doors of the cart were thrown open, and out popped a strapping four-year-old red buck—a fine long-legged fellow, fat as a porker with a chaplet of flowers round his neck, a girth of divers coloured ribbons, and a long blue and pink streamer depending from the summit of his branching horns. He was received, on his alighting, with a shout that seemed to shake Heaven's concave, and took it very graciously, looking round him with great dignity as he stalked slowly and delicately forward down the avenue prepared for him; and occasionally shrinking from side to side, as some supervalorous cockney made a cut at him with his whip. Presently, he caught a glimpse of the hounds and the huntsman, waiting for him at the bottom of the avenue, and in an instant off he bounded, sideways, through the rank, knocking down and trampling upon the unfor-

tunate cockneys who crowded the path he chose to take; and dashing at once into the cover, he was out of sight before a man could say "Jack Robinson!" Then might been seen the glory of the Cockaigne Hun—gentlemen running about without their horses, and horses galloping about without their gentlemen; and hats out of number brushed off their owners heads by the rude branches of the trees; and every body asking which way the stag was gone, and nobody knowing any thing about him; and ladies beseeching gentlemen not to be too venturesome; and gentlemen gasping for breath at the thoughts of what they were determined to venture; and myriads of people on foot running about hither and thither in search of little eminences to look out from; and yet nothing at all to be seen, though more than enough to be heard, for every man, and every woman too, made as loud a noise as they could.

Meanwhile the stag, followed by the keepers and about six couple of hounds, took away through the covers towards Woodford. Then finding himself too near the haunts of his born enemy, man, he there turned back, sweeping down the bottom for a mile or two, and away up the inclosures towards Chingford; where he was caught nobody knows, for every body returned to town as fast as they could, except those who stopped to finish up the beer, beef, bacon, and brandy, and recount the glorious perils of the day.—*Calcutta Courier, April* 20.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

BRIGADIER ROBERTS' CLAIM TO A C. B.-SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Sir,—In an Editorial of the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 21st March, an attack appears on the professional character of an Officer of rank, to the effect that he never saw a shot fired, and was therefore unworthy of his C. B. ship. The Officer thus libelled is Brigadier Roberts, commanding the Forces of H. M. Shah Shooja.

Painful as it is to the feelings of a gentleman, to be in this manner dragged by force into publicity, the offensive paragraph would have been treated by the friends of the accused party with the contempt of silence—but for one reason—lest silence might deceive any, unacquainted with the truth into the belief, that there exist some grounds for charges so publicly made; since it is well known, that the framer of them had the means at hand of ascertaining the truth of his statement, and it is difficult to conceive that any public writer would, with his eyes open, and in the teeth of his conscience, so distort facts.

Before proceeding further, the writer of this letter would beg explicitly to state that he is in no way connected with Brigadier Roberts, but by bonds of common friendship, that he is not, has never been, and in all probability will never be under that Officer's command. His motives for taking up the pen in his defence, are hatred of injustice and oppression in any shape, and the principle that *he* is not worthy of a *friend* who will not defend him when attacked.

Lieutenant Roberts in 1805 joined the 2d Battalion 17th Regt. N. I., a corps forming part of the force under Lord Lake, which in that year crossed the Sutledge and entered the Sikh territories in pursuit of Holkur. In 1806 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, and with many others suffered from sickness brought on by exposure and fatiguing duties, that Regiment having remained in tents during the hot and rainy seasons in the unhealthy climate of Bundelcund.

He had hardly been two years in the country when he was selected for Adjutant of his Battalion, shortly afterwards (Novr. and Decr. 1807,) he was appointed a Brigade Major, in the Force of General Dickens, acting in the Doab against Dhoondia and was present at the sieges of Kamana and Gunnouree. These are names now almost forgotten, but Kumana cost us more life than was perhaps expended at any of the attacks on Bhurtpoor. Col. Duff, Commanding one of the storming parties, was mortally wounded, and three Captains of H. M. 17th with a host of others fell dead in the breach.

In 1810 Lieut. Roberts volunteered for Java. In this service however only 2 Officers were called for from each Battalion, and two Senior to him had the *pas*.

In the end of May 1814, Lieutenant Roberts was rewarded with a Staff Appointment, but on his corps, in the following November, being warned for Service, with a promptitude which gained him the official approbation of the Marquis of Hastings, he joined it, in anticipation of the leave he had applied for. He was present at the siege of Kelunga.

On the well known day of Peacock hill, for which the gallant Richards gained such merited praise, he had the good fortune to command his Regiment, as 7th Lieut. During the same campaign, at the affair of Birlaka Teeba, my friend, who according to the *Agra Ukhbar* has never seen a shot fired, is mentioned with applause by the Officer Commanding, and received the thanks of the Commander in Chief.

This campaign (in which, of the few Officers of Lieut. Roberts' corps, 2 Lieutenants were killed, 1 Captain and 1 Lieutenant wounded, and about a hundred men killed and wounded) was now at an end, but no Staff Officers were allowed to leave their Regiments. In favor of two only an exception was made and one of these was Lieut. Roberts, to whom the favor was granted expressly on account of his good conduct.

I have been assured that Brigadier Roberts has in his possession a pile of letters from different individuals of rank, expressing approbation of his services from the time he was Adjutant of a corps till the time he commanded one. Since the Nepaul war he has had little opportunity of distinguishing himself, but during the period of his service he was never absent from his Regiment when any thing was to be done. With it he was present for instance at the formidable rebellion at Bareilly in 1816.

I may mention also that he volunteered for Ava.

During the Cabool campaign he had charge of a Brigade and after Brigadier Sale's wound, he was appointed to command in Ghuzni.

Who in these peaceful days can shew such a list of claims to be a companion?

Your's faithfully,
PHILEXYMUS.

—*Delhi Gazette, April* 22.

FEROZEPORE CORRESPONDENCE.

We learn from Ferozepore, that the 2d Native Infantry are to go on to Cabul, much to the satisfaction of the 38th Native Infantry, who will not have to give up their Lines for the present. The *Snake Steamer* left the station about the 9th inst., and the *Comet* was daily looked for on the 16th; two treasure parties were shortly to leave for Sukker, and it was supposed, that the experiment would be tried of sending a portion by the *Comet*. Colonel Chalmers joined the 38th on the 1st instant.

It is generally believed, that Ferozepore will, ere long, become the head quarters of the division, and, that two Cavalry Regiments will be cantoned there, it will, however, be a matter of difficulty to support the horses; for the want of forage is very much felt. At any rate, we may look forward to Ferozepore, becoming a station of great importance at no very distant period; it will always be a terrible eyesore to the Lahore Court, which at present throws every impediment in the way of the transit of goods and more especially of timber, which in fact cannot be obtained for building purposes, except at an enormous duty amounting to an almost prohibitory one, being upwords of a hundred, and sometimes one hundred and fifty per cent. All is said to be quiet in the Punjaub.—*Ibid.*

THE GRAND CONVOY,

The Grand Convoy got safely through the Pass without the least molestation, and we have letters from some Officers of the returning Troops, who expected to reach Jellalabad on the 10th instant. It seems the 48th led the way and the 37th Native Infantry brought up the rear; there can be no doubt, that this large Force has had a favorable effect, as not a Kyburie shewed himself. It is given out, that Shah Soojah, Sir Wm. Macnaghten and Sir Wil. loughby Cotton leave Jellalabad for Cabul on the 20th instant, and that the 1st European Regiment with the 48th Native Infantry are to remain at Kudjiar during the Summer, while the 2d and 37th Regiments Native Infantry, and the 2d Cavalry go up to Cabul.—*Ibid.*

THE RUSSIANS.

The Russian movements appear to be just as much involved in doubt as ever, a late letter from Bhokaka, gives out a report in which it is said Sir Alexander Burnes placed implicit confidence, that 24,000 of the *élite* of the Russian Army, with 72 guns are at Khiva! Captain James Abbott has however been heard of at Merve and he says the universal belief, on his route, is, that the Russians have been defeated. We fear this is too good to be true, but we are rather more inclined to believe in the defeat than in the number of men and guns given to the Russian forces.—*Ibid.*

AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

The latest news from China is not without interest.—The Chinese Government are not in the least relaxing their efforts to drive the English from Macao and a proclamation ordering them to depart within a few days, has been issued by *Yih* who is beyond the gate with a large force; while 3,000 Tartars are said to be assembled preparatory to an attack upon the Island should *Yih's* orders, which are peremptory, not be obeyed under these circumstances, it is not at all surprising that the Portuguese Governor shou'd protest against the entrance of H. M's sloop into the inner Harbour, an unprecedented occurrence, as no other vessels but Portuguese, and Spanish from Manilla, have ever been allowed to enter, and which prohibition has hitherto been strictly respected by all the ships of the Royal Navy. The Governor of Macao declares that he "cannot look upon the entrance of the sloop of war, but as an act of declared hostility to the Govt. of Her Most Faithful Majesty, no ship of war, even in Admiral Drury's time having ever broken the prohibition. His Excellency, however, promises every protection to such British subjects as are not proscribed by the Chinese and it would appear that he has some influence, but advises the *banished* to withdraw at once to the shipping in the roads.

The Portuguese are, certainly placed in a very awkward predicament, they seem quite contented to abide by the strict tenure by which they hold the colony and it is hardly fair, that for our own advantage, we should place 5,000 Portuguese at the mercy of the Chinese, upon whom they are, to use the words of the Governor, entirely dependent for supplies. At present their commerce is completely stagnated, and consequently great misery and heavy losses have been entailed by the protection already given to the English refugees. The *Hyacinth* had been withdrawn and it is supposed matters will remain quiet if the proscribed English leave. The bargain for the *Cambridge* has not been concluded and the two Danish vessels have been liberated. Opium for which there was but little demand, was selling at low rates. Cash was excessively scarce at Singapore and only a chest or so of the drug could be sold at a time.—*Ibid.*

RE-UNION AT DELHI.

DELHI.—The Re-union the other evening was not so well attended as usual, but there was a very good *gathering* and the farce went off, very well, indeed, so well, that we could almost have wished our good Cotemporary of the *Agra Journal* to have been there; he would have found nothing to militate against decency or to encourage vice, and but little of the *tomfoolery* he says is *always* exhibited in Amateur performances. The actors exerted themselves and made a rather dry play go off with spirit, dancing and Supper kept the good folk out of their beds, till nearly two the next morning.

MILITARY DEPARTURE, 15TH.—Major Thomson Engineers, on general leave to Mussoorie.

ARRIVALS, 16TH.—Ensign Pottinger, 5th Regiment proceeding to Ferozepore to join.—*Ibid.*

NAWAB OF MORADABAD.

We hear from Moradabad that the Nawab of Rampore is hourly expected to die, and a Wing of the 21st is held in readiness to march at a minute's warning under Major Campbell and Captain Farmer.—*Ibid,*

MILITARY FUND.

The Directors of the Military Fund, and we suppose its subscribers too, are all "in amaze" at the extensive scheme of roguery the death of Mr. Martindell, late Secretary to the Fund, has developed, and we must confess that the system he pursued, as shewn up by "A CIVILIAN" in the *Englishman*, was so cunningly devised, that it might, for a time, have deceived even more business like men than the Directors and Committee of the FUND appear to be; yet we cannot hold them so entirely blameless as our Cotemporary does, for there appears to have been, to say the least, a laziness, *laissez faire* in their mode of acting, and too great a reliance upon the honesty of an individual entrusted with so large an amount of funds as must have passed through his hands. One would suppose that an ordinary devotion of a few hours a month to the minutiæ of the Institution would have led to some occurrence which would have at least excited suspicion, and, to any one connected with the direction of such an establishment, surely the mere exhibition of balances of accounts should not have been deemed sufficient, as it would appear from "Civilian's" letter was the case. However, as the Directors are preparing their explanation, it is not fair to say more than this slight notice embodies, and we shall be very happy to find that they have not been so negligent as we are inclined, at first view, to believe them.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE INTERESTS OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

We now resume our comments on the injustice practised towards the Madras Army. We asserted in number XXX that the Government of India had in 1835 received a positive order "to equalize the Staff Pay and Allowances of the Regimental Staff and Divisional Staff but not the Head Quarter Staff" of the several Presidencies, but which order to this hour has not been obeyed as regards the Divisional Staff, and the Allowances of the former were only indeed raised to *something near* the Bengal Standard after four years delay and consequent heavy loss to the Regimental Staff officers under the minor Presidencies during such period. Here however pause we, to offer some remarks on the frequent and extraordinary neglect of orders received from the Court of Directors by the Indian Governments, some of which tho' apparently positive and clear enough of comprehension, remain shelved for years, as if there were some *private understanding* between the Court and their Indian Functionaries that such orders are merely *dekkney he wastey*, in other words to throw dust in the eyes of the public; now as we read that the great Haroun ul Raschid in correspondence with his tributaries always marked his letters with a certain private and particular symbol when he insisted on the most prompt and implicit obedience, and omitted it on points open to further reference or not requiring attention; we think that the Company must have taken the hint and followed up the practice, from several little circumstances that have lately come to our knowledge, but till such be fully proved against the Leadenhall street Lords, we cannot withdraw our charges against the Government of India on the score of injustice, towards the Staff of the Minor Presidencies, by withholding execution of orders favorable to their interests.

To this day the Divisional Staff of Madras, and we believe Bombay, altho' performing the same duties as in Bengal, are denied equal Staff allowances. It is notorious that the Military Auditor General of this Presidency has unremittingly striven to obtain justice for the Madras Army by procuring the equalization of the allowances of the several Presidencies; he has cheerfully resigned the few trifling peculiarities that were enjoyed here, and merely insisted on assimilation in other respects, but in reply, has received letters *far from complimentary* from the Bengal officials. For instance the Auditor General most strongly urged that the pay of our Superintending Surgeons should be raised to the Bengal standard, but this, altho' it may be deemed a Regimental rank, was refused in the most ungracious, indeed if we are not misinformed, insulting manner, altho' the Government of India had reduced the Madras Medical (Civil) Officers to the same scale of allowances as in Bengal, notwithstanding, that it was clearly pointed out to them that the numerous advantages enjoyed by the Bengal Medical Officers, such as trading &c., are not participated in by the Medical Officers under this Presidency. In Bengal an officer commanding a Troop or Company, when ordered away on duty which involves the loss of his Command Allowance, invariably receives compensation in like manner as an Officer Commanding a Corps; and the same consideration was asked for the Madras Officers but flatly refused by the Government of India. In Bengal too, the Pay Havildars receive 5 Rupees per mensem, but such allowance is withheld form the Pay Havildars under the Madras Presidency. Officers Commanding Companies in Bengal receive 50 Rupees a month, in Madras but 30 Rupees, and the difference, which had been applied for, has been equally refused.—Equality between the two Presidencies was recommended in the matter of Full Tentage of Officers of European Infantry within certain localities, but such was rejected with (it is rumoured) a rub to the Financial adviser of the Madras Government, to the effect that it was not *his* province to suggest any increase of public expenditure; nevertheless the claim appeared so just to the Court of Directors, that on representation they at once granted it. Full Batta to the Madras Staff according to the letter and spirit of the Court's order, was also refused by the Government of India. In fine, wherever equalization is against the Madras Presidency, such is rigidly enforced, but when in our favour, as decidedly rejected by the Supreme ruling authorities.

We now however submit for the consideration of the Military World, a Comparative Scale shewing the Inequality between certain Staff Salaries and Allowances under the Madras and Bengal Presidency, and challenge our brother of the *Englishman* to disprove its accuracy.

☞ *See Comparative Scale in the leading article of the Editor on this subject.*

In Bengal the Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General and Deputy Auditor General draw Staff Salary Rs. 800 with FULL BATTA. At Madras the two former of these officers receives only Rs. 593: 5: 4, Staff Salary and HALF BATTA. The Deputy Auditor General, a Staff Salary of 700 Rs. and HALF BATTA. Now the difference of Full Batta which attaches to all Staff appointments in Bengal is as follows:—

	R.	A.	P.
To a Lieutennnt Colonel	204	6	0
Major.....	148	4	6
Captain.....	41	5	0
Lieutenant.....	30	14	0
Ensign.....	20	10	6

Thus even in respect to regimental allowances the Madras Staff Officer is not on the footing as his Bengal comrades! But now we shall proceed a little further in the exposure of Bengal *humbug*. The Salaries of the Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter Master General at this Presidency were reduced to what they now are, to place them, *as was then stated* on an equality with the corresponding appointments in Bengal, our supreme Rulers overlooking the material advantage enjoyed by all Staff Officers in Bengal of Full Batta and Superior House rent whereby the Staff Salary of a Major is increased about two hundred Rupees. Nor is this all, for almost immediately after the REDUCTION AT MADRAS the Salaries of those situations were INCREASED IN BENGAL to rupees 800, making the receipts of a Major holding the appointments Rs. 1657: As. 14, whilst at Madras, they are but Rs. 1270: 3: 10; a trifling diff rence of Rs. 387: 10; 2! Is not this, ask we, glaringly unjust? and now we shall shew an instant of the absurd inconsistency produced at Madras by the Full Batta system, so universally and almost exclusively applied to the Bengal Staff, whereby the Deputy Adjutant, or Deputy Quarter Master General, being a Major, would draw during absence on sick certificate Rs. 940: 9: 2, whereas the Assistant Adjutant or Assistant Quarter Master General of the same rank would draw Rs. 989: 6: 5, being Rs 48: 13: 3 more than the Deputy would draw. This arises from the inconsistency of giving Full Batta to the Assistant and not to the Deputy. What can the Deputies be about that they do not represent this? since they have only to employ their powers of calculation to satisfy themselves as to the fret here stated by us! The *Englishman* in reply to our remarks on the injustice that the Madras Army has experienced at the hands of the Government of India makes the following observations. :—

"*But there is one circumstance, which our contemporary appears to strangely overlook, and that is that during the 'four years' in which those alleged wrongs were heaped on the Madras Army by the Supreme Government, the Military member of the Supreme Council, was a Madras officer! Now was Colonel Morison a cipher, or did he concur in the view taken by the majority of the council, that the power to grant the boons in question did not rest with him? In either case it was their own officer who was the military member all the time, and for a fourth of a time, or so, the President of the Council; and surely if the Madras Army had not common justice done to it—nay if it experienced positive injustice—during that period, Colonel Morison must have not only abandoned its cause, but have ranged himself against it!*"

Our Contemporary is not however perhaps aware of a fact very notorious at this Presidency, viz. that Colonel Morison was entirely without power to remedy the evils that he clearly saw, and we are informed that he distinctly stated in very many private letters to his old friends that the instant he advocated the claims of the Madras Army, so immediately did he raise the powerful opposition of the powerful Secretariat in Bengal, and he rather prided himself not on having *obtained benefits* for the Madras Army, but in having *warded off and prevented* indeed evils being cast upon them, and this more particularly in the case of the Madras Veteran Battalions, when Lord William Bentinck did actually lay on the Council table a proposition for their entire abolition, but which was so strongly and energetically opposed by Colonel Morison, that though the other members of the Council of India agreed with Lord William, the measure was allowed to drop, simply on Colonel Morison's powerful remonstrance against it.—*United Service Gazette, April* 21.

AUSTRALIA.

DINNER TO THE GOVERNOR.

The entertainment of His Excellency at a public dinner, took place on Friday evening last, at Fordham's Hotel. A numerous and most respectable company were present on the occasion. His honor the Judge presided.

On removal of the cloth, the chairman proposed the health of Her Majesty, which was drank with every demonstration of loyalty. Anthem—"God save the Queen."

The chairman next proposed "The other Members of the Royal Family." Glee—"Here's a health to old England."

The Chairman then rose and said—Gentlemen, it is now time that I should draw your attention to the principal object of your assembling here this evening, namely, to pay a tribute of personal respect to his Excellency the Governor, as well as to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the colony now flourishing under his administration. You all know that the celebration would naturally have taken place on the 28th ult., but in that case we should have been deprived of his Excellency's company, (he having been detained in the country at the time) which it has been our great object to obtain. Gentlemen, the great principles of this colony have caused much speculation and some doubt as to their being carried out; but all have concurred in admiring those principles as the most noble effort at colonization which has ever been made (hear) and I hope it is not too late now to congratulate ourselves that they have succeeded (cheers.) It is now only three years since the foundation of the colony, and already we have a population—I do not exaggerate I think—of eleven thousand persons—(cheers)—and I think I may say there is a means of comfortable subsistence for many more than there are here now (cheers). I have no doubt that all the colonists have the means of happiness within their reach, now that the waters of strife have passed over, and I trust I may say they have left no trace of bitterness behind (cheers.) I think it peculiarly pleasant that I can allude to our past troubles without fear of causing any bad feeling to arise. Gentlemen, on the 28th December, 1836, Captain John Hindmarsh, with about two hundred followers, landed on the shores of Glenelg. There they unfurled the British flag and proclaimed this a British Province. I am sure every one here will join me when I say that I envy the feelings of those persons who were present on that occasion (cheers). I can imagine them assembled, at a distance of many thousand miles from their native country, for the purpose of founding a new colony, and a colony which was to be carried on after a new method. I have no doubt these feelings were then as those of members of one family; "but immediately after," says the Report of the Colonization Commissioners, "ill feeling arose among the settlers." Gentlemen, much has been said about the feeling which then existed, and it has been said to be worse than it was, but I think I can show you whence it arose. It arose, in my opinion, from the construction of the Act of Parliament on which the colony was founded. The Act of Parliament was constructed in England, whose legislators are famed for their wisdom, but when it was opened, it created surprise. (Owing to some noise we here lost a part of his Honor's speech; but we understood him to refer to the dissensions which took place at the foundation of the colony to parties not understanding the position in which the Act of Parliament placed them.) His Honor went on:—Had the settlers understood exactly the situation in which they stood in regard to the Act of Parliament, all those differences which unfortunately arose would have been obviated. But differences arose regarding the colony in other places as well as here. In England, where wisdom is said to dwell, they could come to no agreement as to the Act of Parliament regarding the Province, and after considering for some time they made a new Act altogether to amend the first one. But, gentlemen, here I drop the subject. I have only adverted to it to show that we are not afraid to speak of what has gone past. Well, gentlemen, in the beginning of 1838 intelligence of the differences which had arisen in the colony reached England, and if they were productive of bad consequences here, they had almost proved fatal to the colony in the Mother country. I will not detail to you matters of my own observation, but I could tell you what occurred in private conversation regarding the colony, and which might be taken as showing the feeling which existed as well as any thing else. Suffice it to say, that this intelligence was temporarily most injurious to the colony. Many of its best friends almost gave up the matter in despair. Well, it was at this time, the Commissioners moved by the state of the Colony, requested from the Colonial Office the recal of Governor Hindmarsh. They also recommended a gentleman to succeed him—that gentleman was Colonel Gawler (cheers.) They knew that he was a gentleman of great industry and perseverance, and likely to produce order where none had before existed. They knew that he was a gentleman of honor and integrity—and a man of such firmness as not to be swayed by the opinions of others. Gentlemen, his Excellency has now been some time among us—perhaps I am rather presumptuous in saying us, since I came here at a time subsequent to the arrival of his Excellency—but we have all seen

something more or less of him, and in some degree, can judge of his conduct. And what better proof that he has given complete satisfaction to the Colonists could be had, than the present assembly? A large and most respectable body of colonists have invited him to dinner, and have met him here this evening, and allow me to tell him in your presence, our reasons for thus loving and admiring him; one reason for doing so is, that no motive is ever put in competition by his Excellency with the interests of the colony (very great cheering.) It is not my province to come much in communication with his Excellency, but when I have done so I always found him doing his utmost for the good of the colony (cheers.) Now I wish to show you what effect the appointment of his Excellency has produced in England. I think there cannot be a better criterion of the progress of the colony than the amount of land which is sold. In January, 1838 the quantity of land disposed of by the Commissioners in England was 3,200 acres, in February 200 acres, in March 880 acres, in April 1000 acres in May—the month in which his Excellency was appointed—1200 acres, in June, 5920 acres, in July, 4480 acres, in August 4640, in September 2690 acres, in October 2610 acres, and November —when "all London is out of town"—1760 acres, and in December 11,400 acres. In connexion with this I may mention that when I saw the Commissioners in June and July they were in great spirits regarding the Colony. They doubted not but its dissentions would be removed without any chance of their being again revived. Gentlemen, I beg pardon for trespassing so long on your time. I have now only to propose the health of his Excellency Colonel Gawler, and I hope we will all drink it as well as our abilities will allow (great cheering.)

The toast was drank with great applause.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR then rose and said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I return you my most sincere thanks for the honor you have now done me. When I use the word "honor," I feel that it does not at all convey an idea of the feeling you have expressed. I think it is impossible for a person at the head of a colony to receive any greater honor than you have just conferred on me. I heartily wish that some of the Colonization Commissioners might drop down in the midst of the respectable meeting now assembled. It would give them an idea which they cannot now have of the progress and prosperity of South Australia—(cheers.) Gentlemen I left Adelaide some weeks ago for the Murray, in the first place to fulfil a duty incumbent on me as holding the office of Resident Commissioner—to become intimately acquainted with the country to which the demand for surveys extends. It was with this view I went to the Murray; and I also went to dispel those depressed feelings which had for some time clouded my mind. In this excursion I met with much that was interesting and with much which helped to dispel those unpleasant feelings; but I met with nothing which served so much to dispel them as the receipt of the newspapers in which I saw the accounts of the honor you intended to do me (cheers.) Gentlemen our Government here is placed in a very peculiar situation. It is not a new colony with a few hundreds of people for whom the government has to legislate, nor is it an old government with every thing that is orderly and substantial; but it is a new government, placed over what is, in point of numbers and importance, an old colony (great cheering). We have a population of 10,000 or 11,600—a town as large as the capitals of most of the older British colonies—with an interest extending over a distance of 120 miles—and an immense commerce—all requiring to be properly regulated and their interests and welfare looked after; and this, too, with a new kind of Government which has ever been tried elsewhere. In such a situation; I hope you will feel that the Governor and Resident Commissioner has the greatest need of the good feeling of the colonists (cheers.) This I most sincerely desire. I do not wish to be supported in erroneous principles (hear, hear,) but I hope that, whatever may be my opinions—and in making of my own opinions I am happy to say that I think I speak also of the opinions of the legislative Council, for hitherto we have acted as one man—I say whatever my opinions may be, I hope you will meet them with moderation and forbearance (cheers.) If you do that it will remove all depression from the minds of the Council, and we will go on in our duty with cheerfulness and perseverance (cheers.) I have long since learned that a man's happiness does not depend on his profit and loss, but on the situation in which Providence has placed him (cheers.) It has pleased Providence to place me in a situation in which I envy no man; but it shall be my utmost endeavour so long as I hold it, to fulfil the duties devolving on me to the best of by abilities (great cheering.) The Governor continued—Gentlemen, you have done me the honor to couple my name with the establishment of the province—I feel that a very high honor. I should have hastened to have been here myself to commemorate that event on the 28th of last month had not unfortunate circumstances prevented me. Having, therefore, expressed your feelings towards me, allow me to propose—"Prosperity to the colony of South Australia" (cheers.) That prosperity I do most sincerely wish, and what is more, that prosperity a most fully and confidently expect. Under God's blessing, there is nothing, so far as I can see, to prevent us becoming a most prosperous colony (cheers.) We may have our difficulties—but (where, I would ask, is the country or the colony which has not its defects? It is especially the duty of new colonists to struggle with difficulties. They come to a new country—not to reap the fruits of bygone years—but to bring the land which has before been a desert into a state of productiveness, waiting patiently hoping to reap the fruits in due time (cheers). I may mention a few things which may be said to be disadvantageous to our colony. It has been said that our climate is sometimes rather too hot (laughter). It may perhaps be rather too much so at times—we may feel it a little now (laughter). We have come from a cold country—and we must recollect we have come into one, which, of necessity of its position is a warm one. The latitude of 35deg. is never cold; but I will say and I have had some experience in similar latitudes in Europe—that we have here decidedly the advantage. For if we have a few days of hot weather, then we have some fine cool bracing weather, and if it is warm during the day, the mornings and evenings are almost always cool and refreshing (cheers). And then we have hitherto been without many artificial comforts which are requisite in warm countries. We want good stone houses with large rooms—we want orange groves and vineyards—and so forth. These we are getting now, and they will be found to add much to the comfort of the settlers. Again it has been said that we have tracts of barren country. True, we have some tracts of barren land—but I could ask what country has not? England has its tracts of barren land, and they are not few in number—America where I have been, has tracts of barren land, the Continent of Europe has large tracts of barren land—and our neighbours in New South Wales have very large tracts of lands which is of little use—and we have some barren land as well—it is out of the question to think of having land containing nothing but fertile vallies—but then look to the good land we have—look at the Reed Beds—at the Mount Barkers district. At Morphet Vale—at McLaren's vale—at the vallies in the neighbourhood of Rapid Bay—at the valley of Yankalillah—at the valley of Currency Creek—and look at the valley of the Murray, two hundred miles in length, and we may safely put up with a few acres of barren land at intervals (cheers.) And I am sure two thirds of what we call barren land in this country is better than what I have seen enclosed and cultivated with greater care than is our best land here. But People here have such an immense extent of country before them that nothing but the very best will please them. Well then it is not Physical defects we have to get over, but there are others. There is that monster to be overcome which has filled the world with wars and bloodshed—that monster which is at this moment rending the heart of the mother country, and setting its inhabitants at enimity with one another—a monster which I trust is at its last gasp among us—*political bitterness* (great cheering). I trust this monster is expiring among us (cheers) I do not say political difference of opinion. A man may hold an opinion, but let him hold it in charity. There are two points essential to the well being of a country—liberty and order (cheers). Unite these two together, and there is the greatest political happiness which can be obtained in this world. May they ever hold their true proportion in South Australia. May this be the land of true liberty (tremendous cheers). On leaving this colony I would not for the world have any man say of me that I have trampled on its liberties (great applause). But then the the liberty I hope for is social liberty—not independent liberty—not that liberty by which a man says, I will do as I please, whether it is right or wrong—but that liberty which binds man to man, all uniting in social feeling for the good of the community. This is the liberty I hope to breathe in South Australia (great applause) Then there is another difficulty which I want to obviate—the difficulty of legislation. This is truly a great difficulty. On the one side some persons tell us—not without justice—we must not have hasty legislation. On the other side we are told—not without justice—the colony wants immediate legislation. Between the two what are we to do? It is of the greatest importance that we should have laws among us, but I do not wish to press them hastily, I am pressed with business from all sides, all of which takes up time, and if legislation is delayed, I am sure it is not for the want of will in the legislative body (cheers). With regard to a memorial which I saw the other day, I may say that I should have no objection to have the assistance of the colonists in the Legislative Council (great cheering). The Council has had the responsibility of disposing of the funds of the colony but I should be glad that in the disposal of the public funds the colonists should take a part of the duty (cheers). I shall be glad to have their assistance, provided they come into the Council with free principles; but it would be a bane to the colony were they to come in for the purpose of supporting a party or any sect of principles. Let the representatives of the commercial and agricultural part of the community come as independent men, with a single object in view—the good of the colony—and I shall be delighted to see them there (applause). There is another difficulty to be overcome. I do not speak of this colony in particular, but in all the British colonies there is great tendency to a loose state of morals. There is a tendency to drinking ardent spirits, and you all know that this is an evil that strikes at the root of the welfare of a community. Ardent spirits are truly the root of all evil. They are the origin of more than two-thirds of the crime which occur in the British colonies, and it is a vice for which there is no excuse in a colony like this. In a cold country like England there may be some excuse, but in this country it is the height of madness to drink ardent spirit. Look at Spain, Portugal, the South of France, or Italy, and you see nothing of the kind there. The drink they use in these countries is wine, and they are sober countries. Let us then follow their example and be strictly a wine drinking community, and let all here use their influence to bring this about. There is only another thing to which I will advert—it is the amelioration of the condition of those from whom we obtain this fine country—let us do what we can to civilize and christianize them; and now, gentlemen, let British capital continue to pour into this province—let us make artificial provision against the heat—let us put down all political differences from among us—let us keep a high tone of society—let us bring our able brethren into a more comfortable state—and there will not be such a colony in the world as our colony (cheers).—My toast will hold good—"Prosperity will attend the colony of South Australia" (cheers) "Glee when a man feels secure."

The chairman then rose and said he had a toast to propose which he was sure would be drunk with great cordiality—he meant the health of the Colonization Commissioners of South Australia, who, he was sure, did everything in their power to promote the advancement of the colony.

His Excellency shortly returned thanks.—He said, there was not a body of men in the British Empire more desirous of the prosperity of this colony than the Colonization Commissioners.

His Excellency then again rose and said—There could not be a greater step towards the prosperity of a colony, than placing on the bench of justice a man of legal experiance, and one who would conscientiously administer the laws of his country,—and such a man he believed the Judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia to be; he had hitherto administered the laws of this Province with a Judgement rarely met with in colonies. He would not detain them any longer, but would at once propose the health of the Judge, and may he and the juries of this country, do as they had always hitherto done,—act with justice and impartiality.

His Honor the Chairman returned thanks for the honor they had done him. He would not make a long speech—he hoped he should always be found ready to do his duty to the best of the abilities which God had given him. The utility of every public officer depended on the good opinions of those with whom he dwelt. It should always be his study to maintain that good opinion.

Lieut. Frome, Surveyor General, said he had a toast to propose which fortunately for him required no powers of oratory, he would at once propose the health of Mrs. Gawler and the ladies of the colony.

His Excellency returned thanks in the name of Mrs. Gawler and the ladies,

Mr. Thomas Gilbert was loudly called for.—He said he could not agree with the proposer of the last toast, that it did not require any oratory—he regretted that he had not those oratorical powers to return thanks in the way it deserved. He believed it was only through their influence we should obtain that high and honourable tone of feeling which His Excellency so earnestly desired to see in this colony.

Glee; "Here's a health to all good lasses."

Mr. Edward Stephens then rose, and spoke nearly as follows.—Mr. Chairman—It is a practice that has obtained very generally, and one which, by its frequent toleration, may almost be considered to be by the usages of society quite established—for those who are called upon to address meetings like the present, to begin their observations by apologies, and by asserting that others are far more qualified to undertake the task than has been allotted to them—frequently, Sir, I doubt not that the public speakers are quite sincere in such apologies, and they ought to have our kind indulgence and sympathy, and general as the practice may be, and doubtfully as such apologies may be received by some, I do not hesitate to throw myself on the present occasion upon your kind indulgence, for, however much I may feel interested in the subject matter of the toast I am called upon to propose, I am very far from being at all competent to do it justice. To mark the progress of the formation of an empire—to trace to the slow perhaps, but sure indications of commercial property—to observe the gradual developement of the resources of a rising country, and to watch over the building of her infant energies as she gradually gains strength, and her powers become confirmed—to watch the extension of her commercial relations—her happy and free population increasing he wealth and multiplying the means for its production—these are objects that enoble the mind and warm the heart of every true lover of his species; and the historian and the orator may well delineate her history, whilst the pen of the one and the eloquence of the other are used in the record of her early struggles and her future glory. Such is the nature of the subject it has fallen to my lot to introduce this evening—it is the *commercial and the shipping interest of this the land of our adoption*, and the land of industry, happiness, properity, and peace. In what language should I introduce so important, so interesting a toast? Should it be in a description of the blessings of peace, the happiness of industry, the success that attend combined, active, constant exertion,—the success that must crown our efforts to accomplish the advancement of our infant state? Let us look back and see what we accomplished, what her commerce is and has been, and we may then take courage for the future and gird our loins for still more active, still more energetic, still more combined efforts. And in the delineation of our past commercial history I can well imagine that many may smile at our puny efforts, and at our confidence; they may sneer at the apparent insignificance of our course, at our small fleets, and puny cities but bold, you observe only the acorn just risen above the surface, and commencing to shoot out its early verdure, it is true it is young and feeble, and puny and powerless; but, wait a little and you shall see the tall and stately branches—you shall see the firm and lofty trunk aspiring towards the clouds, and spreading its arm to the north, to the south, to the east, and to the west; and those who now smile at its infancy will, perhaps, have cause to rejoice and be thankful that they can find shelter under its wide spreading branches. Yes, were those present this day who can find amusement in levelling their slanders against our colony and our commerce—who seem only bent upon the breaking, if not destroying, the energies of an infant people, I would say look at our commerce and at our commercial relations, and if you pronounce not that we are an industrious, active, united, prosperous people, we will never more boast of our adopted land. See our port— see the crowds of shipping that float upon its bosom—look at our merchants, and tell me—are they not an honor to our country? Look at our institutions—our Chamber of Commerce, small and young as it is—does it not indicate commercial strength?—and at our banks, can you be sceptical about them?—see the millions that pass through them annually—and our Insurance Company, with its 50,000l. of capital taken up in little more than a few days—does not that indicate commercial strength?—and our busy, active, happy, and numerous population that crowd our streets until the hum of commerce strikes as gratefully on our ears as it did in our father-land—does not this indicate commercial strength? Yes, had we this day the great Leviathan of the Press—the editor of the *Times*—who had so long and so stoutly slandered us—had we him in our city to-day, and did he still shut his eyes to our prosperity and deny the evidences of his senses while he surveys our commercial condition, I would bring him here, Sir, and if, when he saw this company—when he saw our father surrounded by his children assembled at such a table—assembled on so interesting an occasion, if is heart was not set right then—if he refused afterwards to do justice to our colony and our commerce, we would not pity or respect him as we do now, but despise him. And James, little James! he, too, that thought with the fly that if he alighted on the rapidly revolving wheel of the carriage he could stop it! Look now, Mr. James, at Port Murray as you term it. Do'nt you think you should call it Port Activity? See, there are 23 vessels at anchor in it, making more than 5000 tons—is that not commercial prosperity. There are three from New Zealand, seven from England, one from Scotland, one from the Cape, four from Sydney, one from Swan River, two from Launceston, two from Singapore, one from Hobart Town, and two colonial—and two from Bourbon and the Mauritius—is not this Port Activity, and Port Prosperity too? And we have colonial craft belonging to Port Adelaide, the total tonage of which is upwards of 530 tons; and small as that may be, is it not an earnest of commercial prosperity? In 1838, 101 ships entered our Port, and the total tonage was 22,569 tons. In 1839, 190 ships entered our port, and the total tonage was 41,735 tons. But another opposition, feeble and suspicious as it is, to our colony and commerce, should be noticed—our friends and neighbours sometimes say hard things about us; now our brother in Van Diemen's Land—at least one of them says, ours is a land of special surveys and special humbugs. I shall not say anything about the special surveys, except that our friend would no doubt take it as an especial favour if anybody would let him have a *special* survey, but I hold that our friend is ungrateful to the especial humbugs, and ought to know much better (as indeed he does) but if he still thought we were so, his own interest should have taught him better. I find that 39 cargoes arrived in our colony from Van Diemen's Land in the year 1838, and during the past year 79 cargoes have arrived here from Van Diemen's Land, and what is more, they been honorably and punctually paid for too! Then there is little brother Philip—Philip the less, he too is angry at our commercial prosperity, but spare your censure my brother, we may want some more of your sheep and cattle, and perhaps we shall require some other of your produce shortly, and you had better cultivate our friendship than be angry or jealous. Let us put aside all petty jealousy and bickering, we can mutually assist one another and why not do so, and let us try only to imitate one another in the great, the grand, the glorious, enterprise of raise up a kingdom in this distant land, for the shelter and protection of our unfortunate and ill-paid brethren in the over-populous land of our fathers. Let us extend our commerce—strengthen the cords of our prosperity, establish upon a firm and happy basis the freedom and happiness of our states, and never rest satisfied till, of all the appendages to the crown of our beloved Queen none shall be so free, none so prosperous, no people so happy or so contented as those whose rejoicing it is that their lot has been cast in the fair and fertile colonies of Australia.

Song—"The Flag of Liberty"

Captain Walker, as being a member of the commercial part of the community, returned thanks. He observed that the commerce of South Australia has taken more rapid strides (cheers). Within the last few weeks ships had arrived with cargoes from all parts of the world, which have found a ready sale, and the vessels gone away with every encouragement to return again to our colony (cheers.)

John Morphett, Esq., proposed "prosperity to the South Australian Company"—a body which had assisted in founding the colony—had assisted in nursing it during its infancy—and were still willing to lend a helping hand when it is coming to maturity.

Mr. Matthew Smillie wished to couple the name of Mr. McLaren with the toast, as being the administrator of the Company's affairs in the colony.

Mr. McLaren replied to the toast at some length.

"The Gipsey's Glee."

Captain Sturt—Before I mention the toast to propose which our worthy president has called upon me to rise, I cannot refrain from giving way to those feelings which the scene around me has called forth. It is, Gentlemen, a scene of no ordinary character, and to every one interested in the prosperity of the province—to every one interested in its social condition here, and its reputation elsewhere, it must be a scene of the most heartfelt congratulation. We have met the Governor before on many public occasions, where it was perhaps his duty to come forward, but in this instance, no political call or emergency has forced his presence among you. The Governor has met you with the same kindly feeling which prompted you to invite him to partake your hospitality. We have therefore assembled for the public purpose of commemorating the anniversary as a rising colony and to pay a tribute of respect of him to whom I conscientiously believe its welfare and prosperity are as the apple of his eye. We are here met, Gentlemen, the Governor and his people, for that frank interchange of good feeling which is the soul and the bond of civil union and strength. Gentlemen, may the same good feeling ever exist between his Excellency and the colonists. It is a happy state of things when a community is thus at peace within itself. But, Gentlemen I am trespassing on your time; these points have already been brought under our notice by those who are more able to speak of them than myself. I have felt a deep interest to what has been passing or I should not so long have tried your patience. It remains for me, Gentlemen to give the toast for which I rose, and it is a toast in which I may truly say no one is more interested than myself, and although I have not the ability to speak on the subject as I should wish, there is no one here present more deeply impressed with its importance than I am. Gentlemen, the pastoral and agricultural interests of the province are too closely interwoven with its prosperity to be looked upon with indifference by any one. Circumstances have unfortunately prevented the more general location of the interior, but the field is now open, and the season is before us, and many of the colonists, I am happy in knowing, have betaken themselves to their properties, there, I trust, to establish for themselves prosperous and happy homes. The streets of Adelaide no longer present a scene of idleness and discontent, of land jobbing and speculation—those early evils in an infant colony—but men are now engaged in more laudable pursuits. It has been said amid the disappointment of our hopes as to the partiality of the western and northern portions of the province, that unless there is more available land found elsewhere it will hardly succeed. I should say, gentlemen, that unless rural occupations are more perseveringly followed up, such an unhappy result is reasonably to be expected. What, Gentlemen, have we to fear from the want of land, whether for grazing or agricultural purposes. In New South Wales, a colony which next year will have completed half a century of its existence, there are not 25,000 acres of land under cultivation. Gentlemen, the plains and valleys of the south will give you more than quadruple that number of acres of as fine land as the plough ever broke, whether in Europe or in Asia. The resources of a country can never be known until they are tried, much less can the agricultural capabilities of a country be understood, save by long experience. Certain, however, it is, Gentlemen, that unless we enter fully on pastoral and agricultural pursuits, we shall never be independent of outward supplies,

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or have it in our power to enable the merchant by an interchange of commodities, to discharge his obligations and secure to you those luxuries and necessaries which our own climate will not produce. Gentlemen, believe me, there is abundance both of agricultural and grazing land for the demands of many a year; but to the northward there is a want which it will require both energy and skill to overcome—I mean the want of water. Gentlemen, I have not thus long addressed you to deceive you with a false picture. The want of water is certainly a great evil which at present renders great tracts of country unavailable save to a farm. My farm at Varraville, gentlemen, was extremely hilly, but although its watercourses were numerous, it had no water save in one creek and that was brackish, until the labor and skill of man were exerted upon it, and when I passed it every paddock had its water hole. In a season of severe drought, I not only fed 180 head of stock on a thousand acres, of which 350 were under cultivation, but I premitted nineteen families to supply themselves from my tanks. Gentlemen, we must resort to the same means here. It were weak to despair on the one hand, or to refuse to profit by experience on the other. Gentlemeu, I have already detained you too long—this is a subject on which one might dwell, but on which I fear I have dwelt too long. I beg therefore now to propose the pastoral and agricultural interests of the province, and under the divine blessing and our own energies may they flourish.

A little before midnight his Honor left the chair, and the meeting almost immediately broke up.—*South Australian, Jan.* 16.

NOTES *on the Geological Examination of the Country bordering Lake Alexandria and the Murray. By His Excellency* Governor GAWLER.

1. In the province of South Australia, a vast marine fossil formation extends from about 139d. 15m. of longitude, with an imperfectely known width, towards 141d. the western boundary of the province, and from about 32d. 40' of latitude, to at least the latitude of the sea mouth of the Murray.

2. Its strata are horizontal and its surface generally quite level, or very slightly undulated. Its greatest solevation may be stated at 400 feet above the level of the sea.

3. Its upper strata are beds of three or four feet in thickness, composed entirely of commonoysters and oyster-shells, not broken or exhibiting marks of attrition. Below there are much deeper beds of mixed coral, echini, pectens spirals, and other small marine shells, generally much broken, and deposited in sand, limestone, and sometimes selenite, alternating with beds of sand without shells. At the base of these, or beneath them, are vestiges of fishes, teeth and nautili of four or five inches in diameter.

4. In the valley of the Murray, about latitude 35d. 6' are several points of granite projecting a few feet above the surface of the flats; one of these eight feet in diameter forms an island in the middle of the river. The neighbouring country from its appearance, is probably the line of the fossil formation.

5. Beds of excellent compact limestone occur sometimes in the fossil formation. The calcareous sandstones appear to be freestones, applicable to purposes of building.

6. The surface stratum is either a mixture principally of sand and carbonate of lime, the latter in a large proportion, or sand only. The mixed sand or carbonate of lime is very extensive—immense plains are wholly composed of it.

7. On the banks of the Murray, from Lake Alexandrina to the Great Bend, the surface of the fossil formation is covered with a thick brush of slender trees, shrubs, and bushes. When the surface is sandy the pine predominates; when otherwise, eucalypti, exocarpi, acacia, the fusanus, and a large variety of others, many of them very beautiful. On the western side of the bank, this brush is generally from fifteen to twenty miles in breadth. On the same bank a stripe of open ground generally intervenes between the brush and the river valley covered with grass and small salsolaceous bushes. North of the Great Bend, the brush almost wholly disappears, and the open brush spreads out into enormous plains, from 65 to 80 miles in length from north to south, and to the eastward extending to the limits of vision. If water could be procured, these plains and the mountains which bound them would be good sheep pastures.

8. The most remarkable feature of the surface of the great fossil formation is its want of water courses and water. Along the immediate banks of the Murray, water has worked out deep gullies, but these are very short. Generally the rain appears to lodge on its surface in very numerous patches, and to be carried off by evaporation.

9. It would appear very practicable to construct tanks, at least near the bases of the mountains, to retain water, and render the sheep pastures available.

10. On the north-western and northern limit of the great plains there is evidently a great drainage to the E. by N. or N. N. E. It is not unreasonable to speculate that this may, by an inconsiderable bend, produce by filteration, springs to supply Lake Victoria.

11. As regards the province of South Australia, the valley of the Murray in its whle length—i.e., for about 200 miles, is a hollow out through this great formation to nearly the depth of the sea, so that the hills and chiffs of either bank stand sometimes close to the margin of the river, sometimes at distance of one or two miles from it, at elevations of about three hundred feet

12. The valley itself in its whole course, is from three-quarters of a mile to two miles in width—the more general width being about a mile and a quarter. The river flowing through it is from one to two hundred and fifty yards in width—the more general breadth being between one hundred and two hundred.

The least depth of the river observed between the Great Bend in latitude 34d. and Point Malan da (the western point of the mouth of the Murray) was 12 feet; but such comparative shallows are very rare. The river varies during this course to depths of 40 feet, retaining the latter for a long distance, before joining the Lake. The deep water in general holds very close to the banks. The current was a mile an hour immediately above the Bend, a mile-and-a-half at the bend from a mile and-three-quarters for two-thirds of the distance towards the mouth, and for the remaining third about half a mile.

14. The Murray is admirably calculated for steam navigation. The stunted pine woods and pine scrub, previously close to its banks, would furnish an inexhaustible supply of the best wood fuel. Navigation by sailing craft would be attended with delays from the lulls, eddies, and shifts of wind in a deep and winding valley. Navigation by tracking would be almost impracticable from the frequent occurrence of long lines of perpendicular cliffs, besides which it could not be attempted without felling the beautiful gum trees that generally hang over the water's edge, from the entrance of the river into the Province to within twenty miles of the mouth of the Lake; a sacrifice in a climate probably the warmest of South Australia too great for any other consideration.

15. The long lines of hills and cliffs, which bound the Murray valley maintain throughout a rough parrallellism to each other, but the river scarcely ever preserves an equal course between them. It sweeps continually in magnificent reaches from side to side, forming perpandicular cliffs wherever it strikes the hills and encircling never ceasing flats of from half a mile to four or five miles in length.

16. The formation of these flats is remarkable. It is evident that at a very distant period the whole breadth of the valley was covered by watert After this, by degrees, the current striking against a cliff, and flying off towards the opposite side of the valley, left between it and the cliff a bank of detritus. This bank for some distance has occupied the whole space between the strong current and the cliff. Continuing onward, a backwater was formed between the detritus and the cliff, and the bank has been carried on in a long narrow stripe between the strong current on the one hand, and the backwater on the other, until the river, striking against the opposite cliff, and returning again, after a long sweep, to the side first alluded to, formed a great semicircular flat with a stripe of detritus as an outer embankment between it and the strong current, and a large backwater lake in the centre of the flat communication with the river by a narrow channel at its lower extremity. These backwater lakes have been gradually filled up by alluvial deposition, most of them are above the level of the river, and are covered with a light but excellent soil. The soil of the detritus banks is of course inferior,—it is composed of the lime and sand of the cliffs, with some vegetable alluvium. Wherever the grass are fully formed, the margins of the river and backwater lakes are generally lined with very fine flooded gum trees, and a considerable part of the remaining solid ground with the box tree.

17. The order of formation of the flats is also remarkable. It has been most regularly successive. Those at and above the great South Bend are perfectly formed, their detritus banks are nearly 20 feet above the level of the stream and clothed with magnificent gum trees of all ages, while reeds have nearly disappeared from the soil. Proceeding downwards, the detritus banks very gradually diminish in height, reeds become numerous, and gum trees thinly scattered; until at length, in the lower parts of the stream, trees disappear, and the flats become vast expanses of reeds, the last of them, that within four miles of Po-man-da, retaining its long stripe of detritus bank and backwater lake in such extensive dimensions, that navigators unacquainted with the stream, would mistake the backwater lake for the river.

18. Taking the valley of the Murray in this province at a general estimate there is at least in it half a square mile of land available for tillage, for every mile in length. There is also every where on the cliffs and detritus bank a considerable quantity of grass fit for sheep, and to a certain extent for cattle. The valley appears, however, to be, properly, an agricultural, gardening, and plantation district, although artificial grasses might grow luxuriantly upon it.

19. The flats have the immense advantage that simple arrangements, with respect to irrigation, would leave the distribution of water upon them, at the pleasure of the respective occupants, at all seasons of the year. The low and sheltered valley would also probably afford a more favourable climate for tropical plants, and productions than any other port on of the Province. There appears no reason why rice, indigo, and cotton should not flourish in it. Of the orange, lemon, and many other useful and ornamental trees, there can be no doubt. The vine also might prosper on its sheltered slopes.

20. The quantity of rain which fell last winter on the source and on the courses of the Murray, was probably above the common average; the flats however excepting those towards the mouth of the river, do not appear to have been flooded. In most of them, from the elevation of the detritus banks, it would be easy to prevent inundation under any probable circumstances. From the length, breadth, and depth of the river, it is likely that its rises and falls from the Lindsay downwards, are not great or sudden.

21. Taking the valley in all, it is a beautiful feature in the geography of this Province. Though its flats are not much more than a mile in extreme width, yet with a length in this province of upwards of two hundred miles, to a great extent, rich in soil, lightly covered with beautiful trees and washed by a noble river, they must become the residence of a large and, under God's blessing, of a prosperous population.

22. The produce of the valley will have a water exit across lake Alexandrina, a magnificent expanse of water with a depth of not less than six feet to Currency Creek, and the elbow of the Murray, from those places to be transported by a level road of ten or twelve miles to Encounter Bay—or by a land transit of from 120 to 60 miles to Port Adelaide, across a range of mountains of which some of the passes are not more than 100 feet above the level of the sea, and capable of being made very easy of access.

23. The circumstance that the Southern portion of the Murray is in the direct line from Port Phillip and Portland Bay; and the northern portion in that from Sydney and New South Wales generally to Adelaide, gives to the river an additional prospective importance.

34. The great Murray fossil formation in this Province, is bounded to the westward by the great dividing range, which commencing from the southward at Currency Creek Encounter Bay, Yankalilla, and Mount Terrible, unites into a general ridge to the north eastward of Willunga, passes by Mount Barker, divides at Mount Torrens, (nine miles north of Mount Barker) the sources of the Torrens, the Onkaparinga, and the Bremer, soon afterwards assumes a northerly course parrallel is the Murray at about 30 miles of distance from it, inclines to the westward of north when nearly west of the great south bend, and terminates its northerly course abruptly in about 33d.20', 65 miles N. W. by W. of the great bend at Mount Bryan, (a mountain probably 24000 feet in elevation). From Mount Bryan the great dividing range takes a sudden turn to the westward, and appears to join Flinders range near the shores of Spencer's Gulf, in about latitude 33d18.' From near this last point it throws out a range, of which most of the peaks must be at least 2000 feet in elevation, which running to the E. by N. and E.N.E. passes to the northward of Mount Bryan and continuing the same course to the limit of sight from Mount Bryan, forms, as far as it extends, a northern boundary to the immense plains of the Murray fossil formation.

25. These ranges are, or appear to be, every where composed principally of slate. The country which the decomposition of this rock forms to the westward, in which Mr. Eyre's, Mr. Tooth's, and Mr. Buchanan's stations at present are, is good, and there is therefore a strong probability that the land to the northward of them may be good also.—*Southern Australian. January* 16.

European Intelligence.

AN AMERICAN'S PROPHESY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Dr. Cooper one day spoke to us of the first declaration of independence: we listened to him with the most eager attention. When praising our enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, he said to us. 'Take care, take care, young men, lest the triumph of the cause on this virgin soil should too much inflame your hopes. You will carry away with you the germs of these generous sentiments; but if ever you attempt to propagate them on your native soil, after so many ages of corruption, you will have to surmount far other obstacles. It has cost us much blood to conquer liberty, but your will have to shed it in torrents before you can establish it in Europe.' How many times since then, during our political storm—during our fatal days, have I called to mind the prophetic warnings of Dr. Cooper.—*Memoirs of His Own Time. By Count Dumas.*

MARVELLOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

It is believed by many simple people in Wales that there is secreted in one of the highest mountains in the principality a silver chest filled with silver and gold. This chest, as the story goes, is constantly watched by a crow, who hovers over it, and the said chest can never be discovered till a clergyman preaches a sermon so long on the mountain that the crow becomes exhausted, and then falls on the precise spot where the chest is hid. It so happened that a reverend gentleman, with strong and sound lungs, preached on the top of the mountain one summer's day so long that the crow descended gradually, but just as the bird was within a few inches of the earth the parson was seized with a fit of sneezing, broke the thread of his discourse, and the crow instantly ascended, and the treasure has never since been discovered. —*Globe.*

NATURAL CHARACTERS.

Helen Baynton was one of those engaging and captivating characters which are called natural: every emotion that agitated her mind was plainly depicted in her ever-varying countenance; she could never conceal her feelings or repress them. These aforesaid natural characters, though amiable in appearance, are generally essentially selfish, and in the changes and trials and ruts of life, are rarely to be depended on; being solely under the dominion of impulse, they are by turns victims to the good and the bad, to hatred or to love.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

This famous cathedral is a fine building, but not half finished. I speak especially of the interior. In our first impression on entering it is of its exquisite lightness. The very materials seem to have lost their materialism in the hands of the architect, in conformity with the design of a great genius spiritualised by its fervent homage to the Divine Spirit. In looking along the tall slender columns which seem to have sprung spontaneously from the earth like so many reeds, and afterwards to have been petrified—for only nature herself seemed capable of combining so much lightness with durability, almost felt, as the architect must have done, that I had cast off the burden of the flesh, and had a tendency to mount skywards. In this particular it presented a remarkable contrast to the feeling excited by any other Gothic edifice with which I am acquainted. In Westminster Abbey, for instance, whose more solid architecture is chiefly visible by a 'dim religious light,' I was most overcome with an awe amounting to gloom; whereas at Cologne, the state of my mind rose somewhat above serenity, lofty, aspiring, cheerful, the light of heaven more abundantly limited than excluded, and streaming through painted panes, with all the varied colours of the first promise; the distant roof seemed to re-echo with any other strains than those of that awful column the 'Dies Irae.' In opposition to the Temple of Religious fear, I should call the Temple of Pious Pope.—*Up the Rhine.*

TEMPERANCE, ABSTINENCE, VARIETY.

Chocolate has been found most serviceable to the low spirited, to those who are emaciated, to those who suffer from hemorrhoids; and there are certain states in which coffee may be preferred, but that these and herbs, in a state of infusion and decoction, ought to be the sole drink of man, neither appears from the history of the past, nor a consideration of the adaptation of man for the various climates to which he is exposed, the labour he has to undergo, nor to the immense variety of food which necessity and habit of life, have introduced. The vicissitudes of human existence sometimes in a state of the utmost simplicity, at others of unbounded luxury, demand that aliment suitable to the general wants, as well as to each individual member, should be obtained; that fermented liquors, consumption, dropsy, madness, is universally acknowledged; and the prudent man, who fears that he may be betrayed into a single excess that may overpower his reason is perfectly right in shunning the means of mischief. But good wine is a good cordial, a fine stomachic, and taken at its proper season, invigorates mind and body, and gives life an additional charm. There can be found no substitutes for the fermented liquors that can enable man to sustain the mental and bodily labour which the artificial habits of society so constantly demand. Temperance and moderation are virtues essential to our happiness, but a total abstinence from the enjoyments which the bounteous hand of nature has provided is as unwise as it is ungrateful. If, on the one hand, disease and sorrow attend the abuse of alcoholic liquors, innocent gaiety, additional strength, and power of mind, and an increased capability of encountering the ever-varying agitation of life, or amongst the many good result, which spring from a well-regulated diet in which the alcoholic preparations bear their just proportion and adaptation. Although the abuse of wine and fermented liquors is so dangerous to man, yet a moderate indulgence in these gifts of Providence is a source of happiness, of joy, and of health to him. The rigid laws that have been so loudly proclaimed and widely disseminated, are not adopted to every stage of society, nor to every member of the commonwealth. If, on the one hand, disease and affliction follow upon intemperance, additional strength and power of mind, and an encreased capability of encountering the ever-varying agitations of life, are among the many good results which spring from a well-regulated diet, in which beer, wine, and tea, bear their just proportions; nor are alcoholic fluids to be altogether banished, though they are most objectionable if often taken, and more especially in their diluted state.—*Dr. Sigmond on Tea, &c.*

THE Lord Chamberlain's formal announcement "that the solemnization of her Majesty's marriage will take place on Monday next, the 10th instant," appears in the Gazette of last night.

Great preparations have been made for the accommodation of persons fortunate enough to procure tickets to behold the procession as it passes from the Throne-room of St. James's Palace to the Chapel Royal. The state apartments through which the procession will move are Queen Anne's Drawing-room, the Tapestry Chamber, and the Armoury. In these rooms are ranges of seats, which will accommodate 580 persons. The procession will descend the grand staircase, pass under the ancient entrance to the state apartments, and along the colonnade and colour quadrangle into the Chapel. The colonnade is surrounded by a wooden enclosure, stretching into the quadrangle. In the recess above the grand staircase are seats sufficient to accommodate about 100 persons; and from that position a better view of the procession will be obtained than from any other not in the Chapel itself. A rich crimson carpet is laid along the state apartments, and all the seats are covered with crimson cloth. About 1230 persons, exclusive of those in the Chapel, will be admitted to view the procession.

In the Chapel, room will be found for 530; but the fitting-up is not yet completed. The entire upper part, surrounding the communion and altar, is to be covered with gold draperies. The members of the Royal Family will occupy a side-gallery; the Foreign Ambassadors the end gallery; the Maids of Honour and members of the Household the recess on the left; and Peeresses—eighty in number—the recess on the right. The body of the Chapel is reserved for those who are to assist in the ceremony.

The Ministers and Great Officers of State will give splendid full-dress parties on Monday. Several of the leading nobility and gentry will do the same. In many parishes, the poor and the school children will be entertained with old English fare. The Lord Mayor has ordered the Guildhall to be closed, and recommends a suspension of business and closing of shops. It is expected that the illuminations will be very general. The Theatres will be opened gratis. An immense number of "lily white scarfs" with various devices, and other finery, have been sold by the mercers of the Metropolis.

Prince Albert left Brussels on Wednesday, and passed through Ghent and Ostend to Calais. On Thursday he crossed the Channel, in her Majesty's steam-packet Ariel, convoyed by the steamer Firebrand, commanded by Lord Clarence Paget. He reached Dover at half-past four. The piers were thronged with people, who gave the Prince a most cordial reception. The party was received by a guard of honour from the Twentieth Regiment, and a salute from the Western heights. The Prince proceeded in an open carriage to the York Hotel, where the Mayor of Dover and crowd of people were met to welcome him. The Prince had been very sea-sick, and was glad to escape the public gaze.

Along with Prince Albert were the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, Lord Torrington, and Colonel Grey.

The Prince arrived yesterday at Canterbury, escorted by the Earl of Cardigan and a party of dragoons. He attended divine service in the cathedral in the afternoon, and was to leave Canterbury for London about eleven o'clock to-day. Apartments are prepared for him at the Clarendon Hotel. The inhabitants of Woolwich are much disappointed: great preparations had been made for the reception, as he was expected to land at Woolwich from Ostend.—*Spectator.*

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